The Literary Digest

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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SYMBOLISM OF THE COVER DESIGN.—The design on our cover this week represents the Spirit of the Age, facing the rising sun, dictating to a writer the events of the progress of the times. It is the work of Miss Clara M. Burd.

THE BATHING HOUR AT SEA BREEZE

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HOW THE WAVES TICKLE MY FEET

Neither opportunity nor money is theirs with which to seek pure air. For them fresh breezes and outdoor freedom are made impossible by congestion. Every penny of their small earnings goes to satisfy pressing needs.

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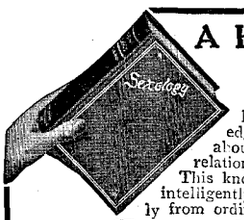

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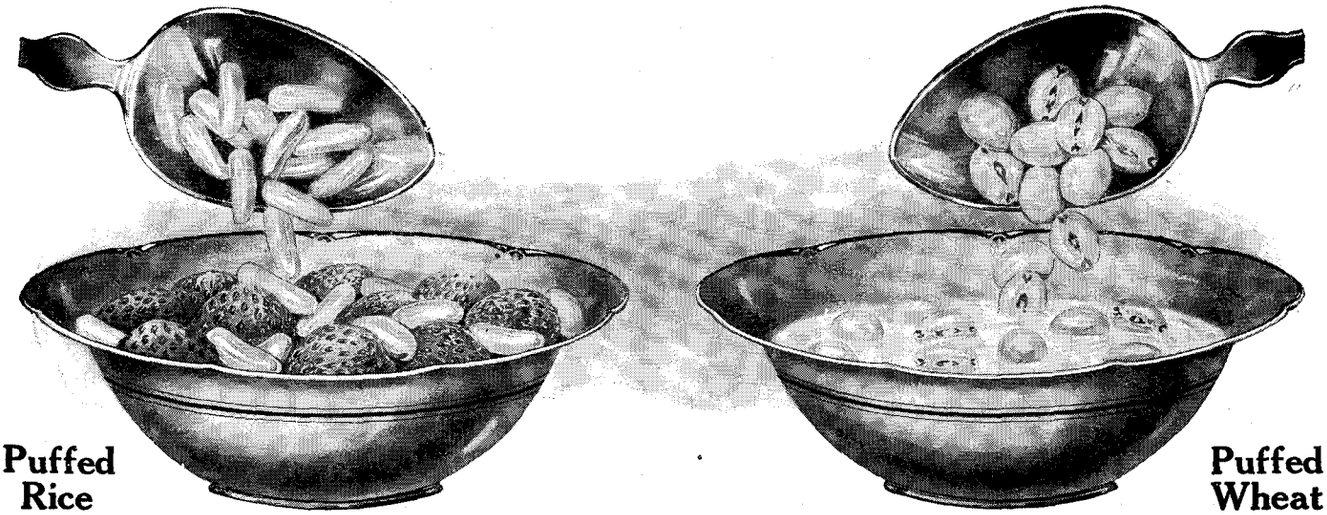

Puffed Rice

Puffed Wheat

Mornings
Serve With Berries

In June—the strawberry month—try mixing these Puffed Grains with berries.

These honeycombed grains taste like toasted nuts, and form a delightful blend.

Don't serve them merely with sugar and cream, as you do the year around.

Other Summer Uses

In the finest restaurants Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice are used to garnish ice cream.

They are used like nut meats in frosting cake.

They are ideal crisps for serving in soup.

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These curious foods are due to a curious process.

We select perfect grains, then seal them up in mammoth bronze-steel guns.

The guns are revolved for sixty minutes in a heat of 550 degrees. That's where the grains get the nut-like taste.

The moisture in the grain turns to steam in that heat, and creates a tremendous pressure.

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The grains are puffed to eight times normal size. Yet the coats are unbroken. The kernels are shaped as they grew.

Evenings
Serve With Milk

These grains are crisper than crackers—four times as porous as bread.

Each grain consists of a myriad cells, each bounded by thin, toasted walls.

Airy, flaky, whole-grain wafers—wonderful morsels to serve in milk.

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That is why brain workers eat them for luncheons.

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Morning, noon and night—between meals and bedtime—the folks in your home will want Puffed Wheat and Rice.

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Puffed Wheat . 10c *Except in Extreme West*

The Quaker Oats Company
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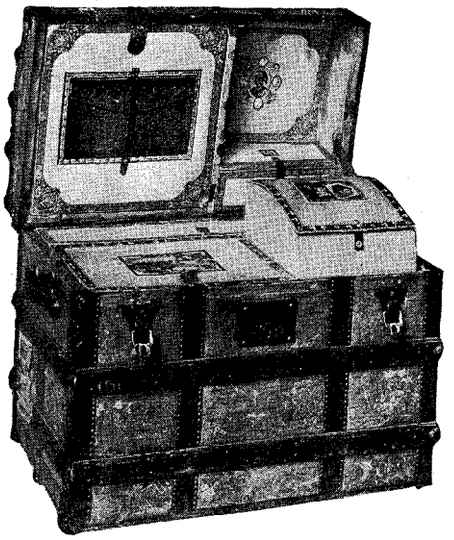

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We have built luggage since 1844; always placing quality before profit.

Find a Likly mark on the trunk. Then you may be sure that the paint covers nothing to be ashamed of.

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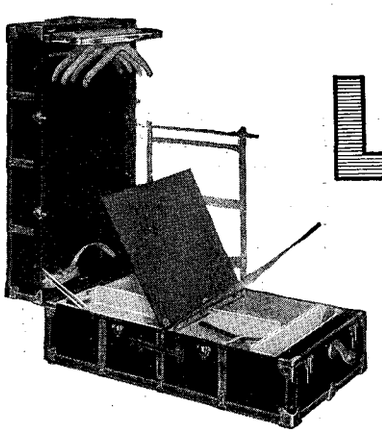

This Likly Wardrobe Cabin Trunk will carry things with less fuss than any trunk you ever saw before.

Takes valet-like care of four men's suits and an overcoat, or six to eight women's suits or gowns. Plenty of room for linens, underclothes, boots and hats, and umbrella, walking stick or parasol.

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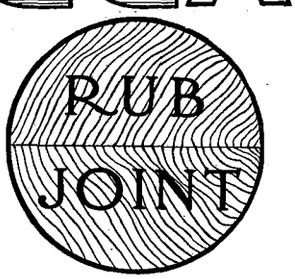

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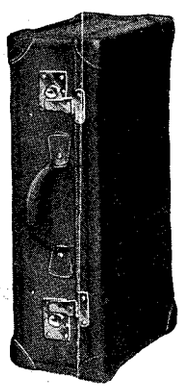

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

OUR MESSAGE TO CUBA

THE MESSAGE TO GARCIA and the message to Gomez are some fifteen years apart in point of time, and farther than that, apparently, in feeling. The message of the United States to the Cubans to-day is again one of friendly co-operation, but it contains a warning which, in the minds of many of our editors, means that Cuban independence is hanging in the balance. Backed up by six battle-ships in Cuban waters, hundreds of marines on Cuban soil, and further significant preparations on the part of our Army and Navy, the United States Minister at Havana has been instructed to "vigorously impress" upon the President of Cuba "that a continued failure on the part of his Government adequately to protect life and property will inevitably compel this Government to intervene in Cuba, under and in response to its treaty rights and obligations." Or, to quote the final sentence of the New York *Journal of Commerce's* discussion of these words of warning, "as revolt and continual disturbance under Spanish sovereignty led to an intervention that gave opportunity for independence, there is danger that similar conditions under independence may sooner or later compel an intervention which will put an end to it."

PRESIDENT GOMEZ OF CUBA,

Who is warned that "a continued failure . . . adequately to protect life and property will inevitably compel this Government to intervene."

Intervention means annexation, we hear on every hand. And of this, the newspapers have much to say. An important contribution to the debate was made by Senator Knute Nelson (Rep. Minn.), who introduced a bill in the Senate calling for an investigation to find out whether persons or interests in the United States have been stirring up trouble in Cuba and Mexico in order to raise a hue and cry for intervention and annexation. The Senator suspects that they have, and says:

"I protest plainly that the people who are interested in sugar-plantations and who have other great interests in Cuba are to a large extent instrumental in stirring up trouble in Cuba.

"Their evident purpose is to get up such a condition there that they can move for the annexation of Cuba to the United States and thus get rid of the 80-per-cent. sugar duty which they are now paying on the product of their sugar-plantations. . . . . .

"The same thing, to my mind, has occurred in Mexico. The mining interests of that country, the great mining corporations and promoters, have found in many instances valuable mineral resources in northwestern Mexico, in the country bordering on New Mexico, Arizona, and California. Copper, oil, silver, gold, and other minerals are there in abundance. These people are very anxious to have that territory annexed to the United States. In fact, some of those gentlemen have exprest the idea to me that there are portions of Mexico that ought to be part of the United States. I have been imprest with the idea that the disturbances in Cuba and Mexico are inspired and financed in this country."

If these allegations are true, think the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* and Washington *Star*, the individuals responsible should be "exposed and dealt with." The New York *World* sees some reason for believing the charges, for:

"What Senator Nelson suspects to have happened in Cuba and Mexico has actually happened in other Latin-American states.

"How the Asphalt Trust helped finance a revolution in Venezuela, and then through the interference of the United States received indemnity when the Venezuelan courts threatened to punish it, is a matter of record. The full story has not been told of the part played by American shipping and exporting interests in Nicaragua's recent troubles, in which Secretary Knox took a hand."

The attitude of the press of this country on intervention in Cuba, and possible consequent annexation, was noted in our

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columns two weeks ago. Such papers as the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, and St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* continue to favor annexation as the ultimate solution of the problem. And if that develops, says the Atlanta *Constitution*, "so honorable has been the attitude of the United States toward the island republic that the world at large could make no legitimate criticism." But, on the other hand, the Boston *Advertiser* thinks that to annex Cuba would be "monstrous"; the Springfield *Republican*, New York *Sun* and *Commercial*, Indianapolis *News*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and others are still of the same opinion. These papers hope that no further steps toward intervention need be taken. The Detroit *Free Press* does not believe that conditions call for such a step—"the negroes may flee this way and that, and fire off their guns in the mountains around Santiago for a long time, but they will have little hopes of upsetting the Government."

As we go to press, the rebels have done little more than to pillage, fire upon outposts, and to make a few attacks upon United States marines, which were easily repulsed. General Monteagudo, in command of the Cuban regulars, professes confidence in his ability to suppress the insurgents, and President Gomez promises that all will be over in a few days. To help the President in this crisis, the Cuban Congress has permitted him to declare martial law in the province of Oriente. The New York *Sun* calls General Monteagudo's army "a large and well-trained force"; but when the season, the nature of the country, and the style of campaigning preferred by the negroes are all considered, the Gomez campaign against the rebels is "not likely to be prolific of dramatic results," and "may drag on interminably." The safety of the 7,000 Americans in Cuba, *The Sun* believes to be assured. Our vessels and marines are a very present help, and, aside from that, "any general attack on Americans or other foreign residents because they are Americans or foreigners is practically inconceivable."

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.
—Minor in the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*.

"Tho they may not be evident to the man on the street, there are, nevertheless, many serious features in the Cuban situation," contends the New York *Press*. "Cuban economic and political affairs have been coasting steadily down hill." The "continued profligacy" of the Gomez government, according to *The Press*, has been a subject of concern at Washington for the past three years. Last year, for instance, "the profits of the Cuban lottery, a large part of which found its way into administrative pockets, were $3,600,000, a sum which also represents the loss to the peasants." In the 1910 budget, the Department of Government, "which controls the appointments to Federal offices, was charged with more than $10,000,000, while the Department of Agriculture, Labor, and Commerce got only $660,000." Further, "practically no measures pass the Cuban Congress except appropriation bills or concessions." And these concessions, adds *The Press*, "batten directly upon the import duties which form the great bulk of Cuba's revenue." Consider on top of this "continuance of malignant graft," a serious industrial strike, and a racial revolution, remarks the New York daily, "and then the preparations of this Government to deal with the Cuban crisis do not seem out of proportion."

President Gomez is characterized by the New York *Evening Post* as a man "never fit for his position, which he won by low intrigue," who has been openly charged with corruption and conniving at assassination. But, it goes on:

"Before the whole responsibility for this man and his government is charged against the Cubans, let us recall precisely how he came into office. He was one of the leaders of the bloodless insurrection which brought about the fall of the Palma Government in 1906. When President Taft, then Secretary of War, went to Cuba at that time, two courses lay open to him: to attempt to conciliate both parties, or to uphold with American arms the Palma Government. Palma declined to be aided, could hardly be kept from leaving Havana overnight, and Mr. Taft decided to treat with the revolutionists. It seemed then a masterstroke of diplomacy, but time has shown that it was a mistake. A regiment of American soldiers sent into the bush after the Gomez army would have made the game of revolution unpopular in Cuba thereafter. Instead, Gomez and his fellow conspirators were treated with distinction, were given positions of responsibility and power, with the result that the administration of the Republic finally went to them—traitors tho they had been to Cuba's best interests. And their men were actually paid for the arms and the horses that they had stolen. . . . . .

"Just why the recall of our troops took place when it did has only been explained on the ground that President Roosevelt wished to have the American flag hauled down during his Administration; but never was a less-finished job palmed off as a complete one. We set out to teach the Cubans how to govern, and we left them not only a dubious administrative example, but had set them to housekeeping in a structure they were largely unfamiliar with, with a café-swaggerer and an opera-bouffe revolutionist as the head of the house."

If our troops should go back to Cuba, it should be stated frankly, believes *The Evening Post*, that they may stay there "a matter of ten years." "We should profit by our mistakes in the past, as well as by those of Cuba." The reconstruction of the Government should be "thorough and complete." We should continue to keep our promises and remember that "no child learns to walk save by falling; our Cuban child is entitled to learn its lesson of self-government in its own way, however long it may take."

Viewing things Cuban from the economic standpoint, the New York *Journal of Commerce* is more optimistic. It quotes figures showing the rapid and "highly satisfactory" progress made in Cuba since our commercial convention went into effect in 1903. "Whatever may be the inherent faults and limitations of the native government of Cuba, they are not nearly so serious," continues *The Journal of Commerce*, "as would be those of a government imposed on Cubans against their will," and "all that we have to gain by the commercial and industrial development of Cuba can be had without incurring any fresh responsibilities for the maintenance of good government on the island." *The Wall Street Journal* calls especial attention to the great and steadily increasing value of the Cuban tobacco production, and remarks: "It should be possible to tranquillize her people when Cuba, under independent government, can show such prosperity as this in a single staple industry."

The notion that Cuba is politically restless is denied by the New York *Sun*, which brings forward some facts from history in rebuttal:

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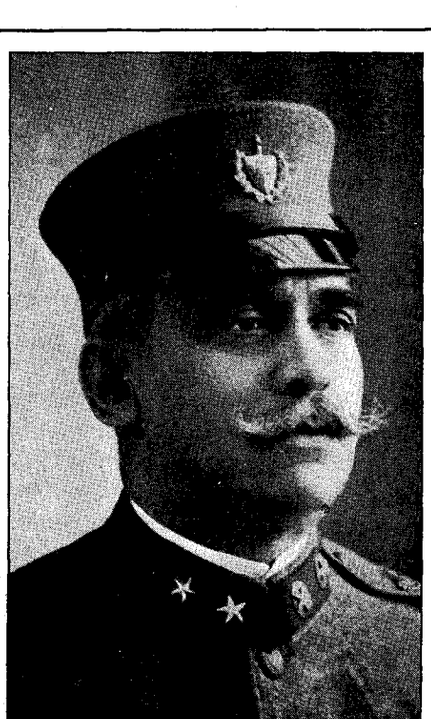
"The nineteenth century shows only two Cuban experiences worthy to be called revolutions, the ten years' war of 1868–78, and the war of 1895–98 that resulted in American intervention and the independence of the island. There were in that time a number of disturbances of small importance, local in character and barren of results; none of them may properly be called a revolution. . . . . .

"From January 1, 1899, to May 20, 1902, the island was under American control. With little concern for the proper equipment of the Cubans to carry on a government of their own, and largely because of fear of political complications in this country, the island was then turned over to Tomas Estrada Palma and his associates, duly elected by the Cuban people under American auspices. Don Tomas, after four years of faithful effort, was unable to control a discontented element, and in 1906 a second intervention came. The Government was restored to Cuban control in January, 1909. The present movement, its cause, and its real supporters are all somewhat mysterious, and the reported explanation of its purpose does not satisfactorily explain.

"Here is certainly no serious record of frequent political upheavals. The disorder of 1906 appears to be the only one definitely intended to remove the President. The present affair ostensibly demands only the repeal of a law that a few hundred negroes regard as a limitation of their political rights. The few disorders that arose prior to the revolution of 1895 were distinctly local; the war for independence, in that year, was the first to cover the island.

"These are the facts. Let us be fair to our neighbors."



GENERAL MONTEAGUDO,

In command of the Cuban regulars, a large and well-trained force. He professes confidence in his ability to suppress the insurrection.

A feature of the Cuban situation which seems "undeniably disquieting and ominous" to the New York *Tribune* is the development of the revolution along racial lines. The danger in Cuba, it observes, "is especially great because of the high and violent passions of both races, which, if once roused and freed from restraint, might easily produce a veritable hell on earth. The pity of it is all the greater because of the peace, friendship, and confidence which have hitherto prevailed between them." Nor can this country forget that difficult factor, notes the Cleveland *Plain Dealer:*

"The racial aspect of the disturbances threatens to put an end to the unity and equality of the white and black peoples of Cuba. White and black fought together for Cuban independence, and since the establishment of the Republic white and black have shared in the burdens and emoluments. Wild rumors to the effect that the rebels plan to make Oriente province a separate black republic after the model of Haiti must necessarily be disturbing, for Cuba, troublesome as it has been, stands as a model of good government in comparison with Haiti. Under no circumstances could the United States tolerate the creation of a second Haiti, but it is equally imperative that we take no stand that would seem like discrimination between the races."

The "gratitude" of President Gomez for American "cooperation" in Cuba and his confidence of ability to crush the insurgents are both in a fair way to be increased by the report that the United States War Department will supply him with arms and ammunition at cost. Even if the present measures are not successful, the result may be mediation, not intervention. The names most frequently mentioned in connection with so difficult a task are those of General Leonard Wood, Secretary Stimson, and Judge-Advocate-General E. H. Crowder. In the minds of many, General Wood's previous Cuban record makes him the most available as mediator.

DISCARDING THE TARIFF BOARD

IT WAS NOTICEABLE that when the House Committee on Appropriations sentenced President Taft's Tariff Board to death by cutting off its pay, the press were not moved to extremes of either regret or jubilation. Perhaps the explanation of this comparative indifference is to be found in the fact that the essential functions of the Board are to be transferred to a Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, created in the Department of Commerce and Labor by a consolidation of the present Bureaus of Manufactures and Statistics. It is proposed that the new Bureau be empowered to collect tariff statistics "upon the direction of either branch of the Congress or the President." Thus, remarks the New York *Sun* (Ind.), "if the Board expires from failure to appropriate for its maintenance, another channel of investigation remains." The new Bureau, it adds, would have "the power to do practically all that the Tariff Board has tried to do."

"The theory upon which the Board was created was reasonable, but politics will have nothing to do with it," remarks the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* (Rep.); and it goes on to say:

"If a Republican President appoints it, the Democrats will ignore its findings; and the same it would be with the Republicans, if a Democratic President appoints it. There seems to be no way of loosing the grip of politics on the tariff, unless the country follows Champ Clark's recipe and burn down all the custom-houses."

It is not surprizing that the Tariff Board should get no appropriation from the present Congress, thinks the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), because "the impression that it was appointed for the special purpose of preventing rather than assisting tariff revision was almost inevitable in the circumstances." At the same time "its members are not to blame":

"They worked faithfully at a difficult task and compiled statistics not without value. But they were asked to do an impossible thing, and their reports necessarily took on the nature of special pleading. To ascertain the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad is beyond the wit of mortal man to accomplish. Some day we may have a Tariff Board unhampered by theories or prejudices. In that case it might be of great assistance in tariff legislation."

Curiously enough, one of the strongest pleas for President Taft's Tariff Board appears in a Democratic paper, the New York *Times*, which hopes that Congress will overrule the Appropriations Committee and save the Board. To smother it at this time, on the eve of the Presidential campaign, thinks *The Times*, "would be a party mistake, and a public harm as well." And it goes on to explain:

"The opposition to the Board among the Democrats has come mainly from the feeling that it is a pet of the President, on the one hand, and, on the other, that it has been used as an obstacle to the passage of Democratic tariff measures. The first ground of opposition is absurd. The Board is a pet of the President's, but when your political rival shows fondness for a Board that is doing, or helping to do, what you especially want, it is poor business wiping it out. The investigations of the Tariff Board

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have helped the cause of tariff reduction substantially. They have shown the utter impossibility of carrying out the profest Republican plan of basing rates on the difference of cost at home and abroad. They have also shown that the industries whose competitors are most highly taxed by the tariff do not need protection. They have exploded the notion that high wages necessarily mean high cost, and vice versa. They have made it plain that the tariff does not really help the workingmen in this country. Why should the Democrats want to get rid of a Board that is producing such results?

"It is true that the Board has been used by the President as an excuse for vetoing Democratic tariff bills. But the Board is not responsible for such use. We fear that if the President had not had that excuse he would have found some other. The Democrats who oppose the Board make the mistake of thinking that it is the conclusions of the Board that are important. Really it is the information that the Board digs out. That is of great importance, and it is all on the side of tariff revision and reform. The Board has done some very good work. Undoubtedly it has made mistakes and will make others. But on the whole it has been efficient and entirely honest. It will do better work in the future, if it is not now abolished, than it has done in the past. Finally, do not the Democrats see that they have a very good chance to control the next Administration, and then they can mend all the faults of the Board, if it has any, and that in abolishing it they are throwing away an excellent instrument for carrying out their own special task?"

The action of the Democrats in moving to starve the Tariff Board to death, jeers the Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.), "makes it clear that they do not care for the facts upon the tariff." And it adds: "As the issues in November shape themselves with definiteness, it will not be surprizing to find that the Tariff Board is an issue and that the Democrats are on the wrong side of it." To the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), this move against the Board appears as "an attempt to neutralize the chief gain of the Payne Tariff Law," which was "the creation of a body of tariff experts intended in time to do in the field of tariff legislation what the Interstate Commerce Commission has done so admirably in the field of railroad regulation." To quote further from this Administration paper:

"With a permanent tariff commission, authorized to adjust rates in accordance with the economic needs of the country, to do away with superfluous protection, and to help domestic industry in adjusting itself to modern conditions of production, the tariff issue might soon be taken out of partizan politics as completely as the railroad problem has been taken out.

"But to the small minds which control the policy of the Democratic majority in the House such a consummation is repugnant, because it would leave intriguing politicians just so much less trading capital. Mr. Underwood's program in this Congress has been to juggle with the tariff schedules in such a manner as to make downward revision of any sort impossible. He has been at one time for free trade and at another for incidental protection, at one time for taxed raw materials and at another for free raw materials; but he has been at all times for such treatment of a schedule as would prevent its approval by the Senate and the President. Mr. Underwood has nursed the tariff issue along in the hope of getting a Presidential nomination out of it, and he and his party would probably rather have the Dingley Law reenacted and kept in force for fifty years than have a downward readjustment of rates accomplished through the activity of a non-partizan commission acting solely in the public interest.

"The war on the Tariff Board is a confession of Democratic hatred of scientific methods of revision. Democratic politicians want to hold a club constantly over industry. But the great majority of the people want to put an end to wild-eyed club-swinging. They will be eager to put the Democratic party out of business if they find such a step is necessary to get the tariff out of politics."

Turning to the Democratic papers which think that the Tariff Board should go, we find the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* declaring that no board or commission can take the tariff out of politics. "The levying of customs duties is a legislative power which can not be delegated by Congress, and as long as tariff laws are enacted they will be the object of partizan discussion and activity."

AFTER ANOTHER SHIPPING COMBINE

ATTEMPTS to discipline foreign trusts and combinations have not been very successful so far, but some think they are at least as promising as our efforts to throttle home-grown octopi. Now our Government brings suit under the Antitrust Law against a combination of foreign steamship lines, the syndicate this time consisting of two British and two German lines accused of monopolizing the transportation of passengers and freight between certain ports in the United States and Brazil. Similar suits, the New York *Tribune* reminds us, were brought against the lines included in the North Atlantic pool in 1911, and against the Far Eastern combine in February of this year. This time the traffic involved is between New York, New Orleans, and Brazilian ports, and the steamship companies named as defendants are the Prince Line, the Lamport & Holt Line, the Hamburg-American Line, and the Hamburg South American Line. On the ground that these companies have entered into a combination in restraint of trade, the Government asks that they be "enjoined and restrained from, and forbidden either to enter or clear any of their ships or vessels at the port of New York, or at any other port of entry with the United States of America, or any of its possessions, so long as they shall continue to maintain an unlawful combination or conspiracy."

The leading counts in the Government's petition are thus summarized by the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

"The court is asked to enjoin the defendants from carrying out the pooling agreements and contracts described in the petition, and from offering to pay rebates to shippers in consideration of their forwarding freight exclusively over the lines of the defendant companies.

"The petition charges that at a conference in an office jointly maintained by the companies in the Produce Exchange Building, this city, the defendants agreed upon and authorized the making of contracts by the several lines whereby the latter were able to grant preferential rates, which were less than the regular rates established for such service.

"Shippers who patronized the syndicate's lines for a certain period received a rebate of 10 per cent. of the amount paid for the carriage of freight between the United States and Brazil. It is also charged that it was sought to coerce shippers and destroy the competition of rivals by refusing, altogether, to carry the goods of shippers who refused to confine their shipments to syndicate vessels.

"The petition asserts that the monopoly is complete but for one small independent line, the Lloyd Brazileiro, operating steamships with infrequent sailings between Brazil and the port of New York, and but for a small and decreasing number of tramp steamships plying at irregular intervals between ports in the United States and ports in Brazil."

The New York *Commercial*, often referred to as a Standard Oil organ, calls attention to the fact that no American ships are engaged in the Brazilian trade, this country being entirely dependent, for direct communication, upon steamships owned in England and Germany. And it adds admonishingly:

"Were these vessels driven out of the trade even temporarily, our only means of communicating with Brazil or of shipping goods in either direction would be by way of European ports. At the present time all the fast passenger and mail business, and a large part of the cargo business between the United States and Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso, are carried on in the most roundabout fashion by traveling or shipping goods across the Atlantic to Europe and thence back to South America by vessels sailing directly from foreign ports. Owing to the importance of the coffee-trade in Brazil, foreign steamship companies have found it profitable to maintain direct communication between the two countries, but if the vessels that are alleged to be operating under the 'traffic agreement' are driven out of the trade, or choose to abandon it on account of interference by the authorities of the United States, our means of communication with Brazil will be limited to a single independent line starting from New York, and a few tramp steamers."

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THE GERMAN WAR-SHIPS IN THE HUDSON.

The only fault the officers of these visiting ships from the Kaiser's fleet were able to find with New York's four days' welcome was that "there have been so many dinners and banquets that we have had only three hours in which to see New York." The flagship *Moltke* and the *Stettin* are now on their way back to Germany, while the *Bremen* has turned its prow south and intends to prolong its visit in American waters.

The remedy for such combinations as this action is aimed at, thinks *The Commercial*, is "to establish docks and terminals open to all shipping, on equal terms, in all the principal ports of the United States."

"This is the system that is followed in the principal ports of Europe and plenty of vessels would at once rush into the Brazilian trade, if they could be sure of having ample dockage facilities at both New York and Rio. The Dock Commissioner of the city of New York has a thorough grasp of the situation; and his recommendations that the city, the State, and the Federal Government should unite in improving the port of New York, so as to afford ample facilities for all classes of vessels, would solve the problem at this end. The Government of Brazil is willing to cooperate and is now making preparations for the improvement of the principal harbors of that country, including great additions to the dockage facilities of Rio and Para."

The Seattle *Post Intelligencer*, on the other hand, is convinced that "the only way by which a permanent reform can be effected is by restoring an American merchant marine to carry our goods in our own ships." Says the Seattle paper:

"It is possible that the combination may be brought to terms through the threat to close our ports to vessels which discriminate against our trade and refuse to obey our laws, but that is practically the only way through which we can make the foreigners, which do our carrying trade, respect our laws.

"The fact that we are dependent upon foreigners to do our carrying has operated to prevent a proper expansion of our trade with South America. The trade with Brazil is a conspicuous instance. During 1911 we imported from Brazil goods to the value of $100,867,184, while all that we sold that country figured up but $27,150,672. The annual balance of trade against us is more than $73,000,000 with this one South-American country.

"One reason for this is the 'triangular system.' The foreigners, upon whom we are dependent for our carrying, are working for their own countries. They furnish us plenty of transportation facilities for getting goods from Brazil, but few for selling to Brazil. Steamships bringing in Brazilian coffee do not return directly, but go by way of European ports, loading in Europe the goods which the Brazilians need.

"There have been several attempts by the Governments interested to improve trade relations, but the steamship combines all work to prevent these attempts from coming to anything. When, at the request of our Government, the Brazilian Government decreased the duty on American flour, the steamship combine promptly increased the freight rate on flour so as to absorb the difference in the duty."

MADERO STILL IN THE SADDLE

"I THINK the backbone of the revolution is broken," wrote Ambassador Wilson from Mexico City a few days ago. And this is the favorite newspaper interpretation of the recent Federal successes and apparent weakening of the Orozco campaign in northern Mexico. While it remembers how very easy it is "to overestimate the value of a single victory, or the seriousness of a single defeat" in such a struggle as this, the Detroit *Free Press* comes to the conclusion "that so far as the immediate future is concerned, Orozco has failed in his attempt to overthrow Madero." It is "a revolution on the run," comments the Providence *Journal*. The "movement captained by Pascual Orozco," observes the New York *Sun*, "is succumbing to the blows which General Huerta, commanding the Federal forces in Chihuahua, has struck with a skill that stamps him as no mean strategist." He has driven the insurgents from one position to another until "for the time being, at any rate, the insurrection in Chihuahua is in eclipse." "The very best evidence" to the Atlanta *Constitution* that Mexico's "internecine troubles are at an end," is the fact that she has at this time been able "to place a $10,000,000 loan with some of the world's shrewdest bankers." The New York *Times* even notes a revival of business in Mexico, better and more efficient volunteers in the military service, and it ventures to predict that before another winter "President Madero will have reason to feel himself firmly established, and be able to

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begin carrying out his extensive plans of reform." There will be more hard fighting, admits the El Paso *Times*, but, it adds with a confidence perhaps resulting from a first-hand knowledge of conditions across the Rio Grande:

"Within the next few weeks the Chihuahua rebellion will have become a closed incident, the Federal Government will again be in thorough control of the State, and the wheels of progress in all the great Chihuahua mines and other industrial enterprises will be revolving just as if nothing of a rebellious nature had transpired.

"With the passing of the rebellious bandit influence from the State of Chihuahua, the Federal Government will then be prepared to do to the Zapata rebellion in Morelos and adjoining States just exactly what it has done to the Orozco rebellion in the State of Chihuahua. With the forces and facilities at its command and the new spirit that has been awakened among the people of Mexico, the campaign against Zapata will be both short and decisive, and upon its conclusion will materialize the long-talked-of peace and tranquillity of all Mexico, the resumption of trade and commerce, and the early recovery of the nation from the throes of the bitter experience to which it has been subjected."

Yet, to some the outlook in Mexico is not so rosy-hued. True, the followers of Orozco are now demoralized, but, thinks the New York *Sun:*

"With time to repair the ravages of the campaign and with a fresh supply of ammunition, they will be found in the field again if Orozco is ready to lead them against the Maderists. The best of them believe that they have grievances, and insurrection is more to their taste than peace with those grievances unredressed."

The Sun goes on to quote approvingly this sentence from an article by Professor L. S. Rowe in *The Political Science Quarterly:*

"With a Jacobinism as fierce and radical as that of the French Revolution guiding the political thought and action of the revolution leaders, with an electorate of which at least eighty per cent. is illiterate, the political outlook for the next few years may well arouse the misgivings of every patriotic Mexican."

Similar testimony comes from Texas. Says the Houston *Chronicle:*

"The singular and lamentable fact which stands out above all others in the Mexican situation is this: That the poverty of the common people is so extreme that thousands of them are glad to fight under any commander who can give them bread, even when their arms are lifted against the supreme desire of their own people—the restoration of the land to the people."

With these and like considerations in mind, the New York *Sun* and San Francisco *Chronicle* continue to doubt President Madero's ability to cope with the situation.

The mention of "intervention" in Mexico continues to disturb some editors, particularly those who opposed "imperialism" a few years ago. But another El Paso daily, *The Herald*, reassures them:

"All talk of American intervention is utterly idle, under conditions as they now exist, and Mexicans and Americans alike, in the interior and along the border, may safely dismiss the thought from their minds.

"There are only four contingencies that might arise to change the sentiment of the United States and cause a general demand for drastic action. The first is the future occurrence of some gross outrage, either the mistreating of a number of foreign women and children, or the wanton murder or mutilation of a number of foreign men; the highest authorities at Washington declare that no amount of property damage or financial loss will cause the American Government to take drastic action. The second possibility is the change of the national Administration . . . The third possibility is a recurrence of the situation of last May involving the bombardment of American cities by Mexicans. The fourth possibility is a lawless raid from the American side."

KNIFING THE COMMERCE COURT

TO ABOLISH the Commerce Court for evils that have already been cured would be a foolish procedure, in the view of many editorial observers. Created to expedite appeals from the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Commerce Court reduced the time of adjudicating these appeals from two years to six months, but soon the progressive wing of the press began to notice that the new court was nullifying the Interstate Commerce Commission's decisions with alarming regularity. They accordingly raised a cry for its abolition, which Congress is granting just as the Supreme Court has called back the new tribunal to its proper field and rendered the criticisms more or less obsolete and superfluous. Thus, even while the editorial critics of the Commerce Court are conceding that practically all objections to that body have been removed by the Supreme Court's latest decisions defining and limiting its functions, the Senate follows the lead of the House and votes to abolish this unpopular and unfortunate tribunal. To save it, writes the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* (Ind.), "the President would have to withhold his signature from the big Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill carrying millions of dollars for the running expenses of the Government"—since it is to this important measure that the amendment killing the Commerce Court has been attached. Rather than see his pet creation thus done to death, say the correspondents, President Taft threatens to take this extreme course "even if it ties up the wheels of government." The bill in question carries authorization for the payment of about 17,000 salaries, including those of the President, the members of Congress, and the Federal judges. In this case a Presidential veto would be justified, thinks the New York *World* (Dem.), because "if the court was worth trying at all, it was worth a fair trial." And in the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), we read:

"No progressive, no reasonable friend of the Commission will contend that the decision of the Supreme Court leaves anything to be desired. What, then, is left of the case for the abolition of the Court of Commerce?"

After the Supreme Court's decisions restricting the activities of the Commerce Court to the purely judicial field, thinks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "the Senate's vote to abolish the court is surprizing," and only explicable on political grounds. To quote this Administration paper:

"The only plausible reason for doing away with it was that it was impairing the functions of the Interstate Commerce Commission. But the Supreme Court has attended to that cause of criticism by putting an end to the new court's pretensions to being a sort of appellate commission.

"If the Commerce Court is abolished the railroad cases will go back to the Circuit Court, where their consideration will take longer and where there is likely to be a diversity of decisions in different parts of the country. If the Commerce Court is preserved, certain judges of the Circuit Court will sit in Washington and specialize in passing upon interstate-commerce cases. The same rules will prevail in both instances. The Commerce Court will have precisely the jurisdiction in commerce cases that the Circuit Courts would have if the bill abolishing it should become a law. Speed, uniformity, and an intelligent disposition of commerce cases are gained by having them handled by a single court.

"Nothing but politics—a desire to strike a blow at President Taft, author of the Commerce Court—is responsible for the plan to abolish it in the face of the Supreme Court's action in restricting it to the proper business of a judicial body."

The four Supreme Court decisions, which apparently came too late to save the Commerce Court from its fate, were handed down on June 7. They all overruled contentions of the Commerce Court and sustained the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission. These make in all eight cases which have been carried from the Commerce Court to the Supreme Court, says

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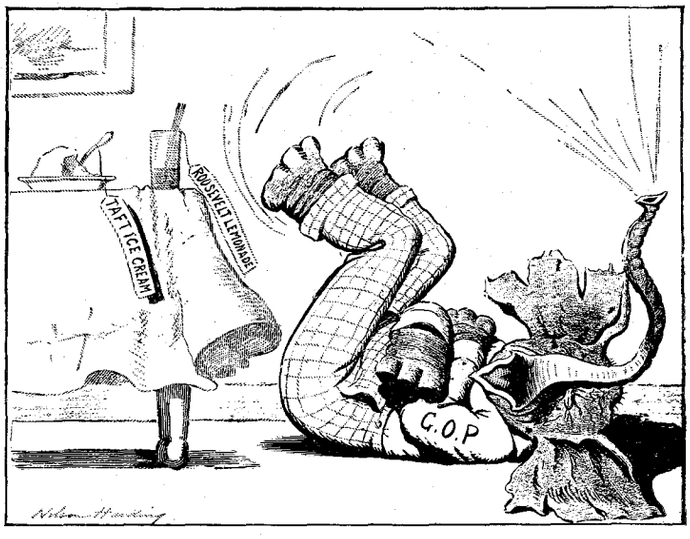
IN CHICAGO.
—Bowers in the Jersey City *Journal*.



THEY DON'T MIX!
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

THE PARTY OF GREAT IDEALS IN RECENT POSES.

the Washington correspondent of *The Times*, and "the Commerce Court has been reversed in them all." Not until it came to these later cases did the Supreme Court take occasion to define the function and authority of the Commerce Court in its relations to the Interstate Commerce Commission. But it then informed the new tribunal that it could pass only on issues of law, not questions of fact; that it could not grant relief to applicants when the Commission had denied it; and that it had not been clothed with any "new and strange power," but had merely inherited the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court judges. "It is doubtful if any other inferior tribunal has ever been so severely rebuked by the Supreme Court," remarks the Dallas *News* (Ind.), which adds that the functions arrogated to itself by the Commerce Court would have made it, if sustained, virtually an appellate Interstate Commerce Commission. "Nobody loves the Commerce Court except the interests responsible for its organization," observes the New York *Press* (Ind. Rep.), and the Toledo *Blade* (Rep.) characterizes it as "a useless institution" which "commands little sympathy in its present dilemma."

On the other hand many influential papers argue that the Supreme Court, by limiting the functions of the Commerce Court, removed all grounds of complaint against it. "Kept within the bounds intended by Congress in its creation, the Commerce Court should be a help rather than a hindrance to the effective work of the Interstate Commerce Commission," remarks the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), and the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.) thinks that "the reasons which justified the creation of the court are sufficient to demand its continuance," now that its tendency to usurp the Commission's functions has been checked. The case for the Commerce Court is thus summarized by the Dallas *News* (Ind.):

"Exercising only the authority allowed to it by this decision of the Supreme Court, the Commerce Court can become a highly useful instrument in the enforcement of the Interstate Commerce Act. Its efficiency as a means of expediting cases arising from the administration of the Interstate Commerce Act has already been demonstrated; whereas before it required on an average two years to advance an appeal from an order of the Commission to the Supreme Court, it now takes on an average only six months to cover that ground. If no other benefit than this saving of time could be expected from the work of the Commerce Court, it would still have an abundant reason for existence. But, of course, there is to be expected that further, and perhaps even greater, benefit of a uniform line of decisions which will lessen the occasion of litigation, whereas the confusion which results inevitably from the conflicting decisions of a multiplicity of independent tribunals increases the occasion of litigation."

Among other papers which think that, with its functions now clearly defined, the Commerce Court might have begun a career of great usefulness, are the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), Chicago *News* (Ind.), Pittsburg *Gazette Times* (Rep.), Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), and Springfield *Republican* (Ind.).

Looking forward, *The Republican* says:

"As for the ultimate effect of the decision on railroad problems, however, the future will have much to say. With so great power in its hands, the Interstate Commerce Commission must do justice to the railroads as well as to shippers, or the time will not be remote when the private owners of the railroads will tire of their investments and government ownership will be the inevitable outcome of the situation."

OUSTING GENERAL WOOD

A PLAIN SCHEME to put General Leonard Wood out of office, under the guise of enacting general military legislation, was discerned in the provision of the Army Appropriation Bill, now vetoed, that any officer who has not served ten years as an officer of the line is barred from holding the position of Chief of Staff. As Senator Root tersely remarks, "the provision could not better accomplish its purpose if it read that after the fifth of March no man whose initials are L. W. shall be Chief of Staff." That it is aimed at General Wood was openly charged in the debates in Congress, and may be inferred, notes *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York), "from the fact that, with the exception of General Funston, it affects no other one of the general officers of the line." This service weekly backs up the New York *Times* in saying:

"General Wood is to be punished because he manfully opposed preposterous measures of army reform projected by Representative Hay, of Virginia, and countenanced by Maj.-Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, whose retirement from the post of Adjutant General was indirectly due to General Wood's useful activity in this matter. Obviously, this sort of legislation can not be countenanced by the people of the United States unless they are willing to have their Army demoralized altogether."

Senators and Representatives did not split up on strictly party lines on the Wood issue, says *The Times* elsewhere, and the "personal motive" back of this "petty piece of persecution", must be "shared by both parties alike." Equally indignant are the New York *Herald* and *World*, Boston *Transcript*, and Washington *Post*. Other amendments seem questionable to these dailies, as for instance the one appointing a joint commission

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to take up the elimination of useless army posts, and another limiting the employment of army officers in special work. *The Post,* which thinks the bill is meant "to strike at Colonel Roosevelt through General Wood," requested President Taft to veto it for these reasons:

"Any bill that takes from the President, the Secretary of War, and the War Department, the direction of the general military policy of the Government and places it in the hands of a board of retired officers and legislators is a vicious bill, and should be vetoed.

"Any bill that disorganizes the General Staff, and makes it impossible to carry on the work of the War College and at division headquarters, is a bill that should be sent back to Congress for revision.

"Any bill that destroys the efficiency of the Panama Canal organization under Colonel Goethals, the Insular Bureau of the War Department, and the Philippines Constabulary, is a bill that ought not to be approved by the President of the United States.

"Any bill that changes the term of enlistment, against the recommendation of the President, the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, the General Staff, and 87 per cent. of the officers consulted, is a bill that ought to be reconsidered by Congress.

"Any bill that prevents the President from employing specially well-qualified officers for emergency work, thereby hampering the President in his duties as Commander-in-chief of the Army, is a bill that is contrary to public policy.

"Any bill that is used as a vehicle for spite work and the undoing of a gallant and able officer is a bill that is unworthy of Congress, and unfit for the President's approval."

Secretary Stimson earnestly objected to the passage of this measure, and contended that the restriction as to the Chief of Staff "would have consequences of a very serious character." For:

"It would have rendered ineligible for service as Chief of Staff every one except four of the nineteen generals who have served as chief of the American Army since General Washington. It would have disqualified Gen. Winfield Scott, of the old Army; it would have also disqualified Generals Sheridan, McClellan, McPherson, Meade, Warren, Halleck, Schofield, O. O. Howard, James H. Wilson, and Horace Porter, among others of the Union Army in the Civil War, and Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Beauregard, Forest, and Joe Wheeler, of the Confederacy. General Grant would have barely escaped its restriction by one year's service and General Sherman by two months. Coming down to modern times it permanently disqualifies practically the entire engineer corps—the high-honor men of West Point. It disqualifies, for example, Colonel Goethals and all of his assistants on the Panama Canal; General Crozier, the chief of ordnance; General Funston, General Francis V. Greene, and many other officers."

But *The Army and Navy Register* (Washington) finds some of these observations based upon erroneous assumptions. It reminds us that the Chief of Staff is not a commanding, but an advisory officer, and that in case of war there would be no restriction upon the President's executive function, and he could then choose any one he wished. So this service journal sees "no reason to regard the amendment of the conferees as striking a blow at the Army or jeopardizing its efficiency in the least," and even finds some value in the argument that a Chief of Staff should have had "reasonably long and intimate association with troops." The New York *Evening Post,* tho it thinks the proposal a mistake, also objects to Secretary Stimson's comparisons. Washington, Scott, Sherman, Sheridan, and Schofield "were great soldiers and leaders, officers trained in several real wars; General Wood is primarily a medical man and only secondarily a soldier. Nor does *The Evening Post* believe it necessary to credit the actions of the conferees to "spite" and "politics." Perhaps they thought that "a radical and unusual method of getting rid of this General" was necessary. For, reads this explanation:

"General Wood is highly ambitious; he typifies an imperialistic and militaristic spirit not heretofore seen—at least not so conspicuously—in our Government, and is believed by many to be playing politics quite as much, if not so successfully, as General Ainsworth."

Decided objections to this "mischief" of "legislating in appropriation bills," which was also the method used in abolishing the Commerce Court, are raised by the New York *Journal of Commerce,* which thinks that a Presidential veto of the two bills will "call the attention of the country sharply to the pernicious practise."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

ONE notes that the woman-suffrage amendment is No. 23 on the Ohio ballot.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

SOME ONE is due to write another volume on the subject, "If Christ Came to Chicago."—*Kansas City Star.*

A MONUMENT to Columbus has been unveiled in Washington, but we are the real monument to him.—*Philadelphia Record.*

EMPEROR WILLIAM chooses his wife's hats. It is astonishing, the power still exercised by some sovereigns.—*Boston Transcript.*

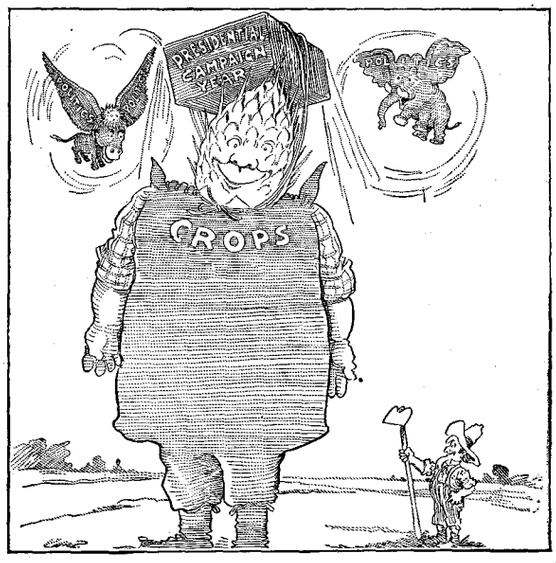
THE education of Denmark's new king has been sadly neglected. He has not evinced the slightest disposition to thank Mr. Hearst.—*Columbia State.*

THE United States Army ought to be one of the luckiest institutions in the country—somebody is always knocking on Wood.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

AN editor always tries to make it sound as if it were at considerable personal sacrifice that he favors the principle of the income tax.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

SENATOR WILLIAMS estimates that it costs the Government $6 to bathe a Senator. This is nothing to what it would cost to whitewash one.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE Beef Trust is to be investigated by Congress. With the price already so high, it is hoped that the Supreme Court won't dissolve the trust on the same plan as the tobacco and oil dissolutions.—*Philadelphia North American.*



KEEPS RIGHT ON GROWING.

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

THE coffee row brings out the fact that all Mocha and Java coffee comes from Brazil.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

NEXT month the June brides will join the rest of us and start kicking at the high cost of living.—*Detroit Free Press.*

CONGRESSIONAL economy differs from charity in that it always begins as far from home as possible.—*Washington Star.*

THE only chance the Republican party has of breaking the solid South is with the high cost of living.—*Atlanta Journal.*

THE Mexican rebels have lost another decisive battle. But for some reason or other decisive battles seldom decide in Mexico.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

A NEW JERSEY mule kicked a dumb boy and restored his speech. That is what we'd call restoring speech at the psychological moment.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"SAINTS Brace and Beat the Brewers"—our editorial eyes brightened in anticipation of a big temperance item. Investigation revealed merely a baseball victory by St. Paul over Milwaukee.—*The Congregationalist* (Boston).

HOW sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to be a United States Senator in Mr. Lorimer's position, needing the votes of friends who have to stand for reelection.—*Kansas City Star.*

AN altruistic public will note with satisfaction that it has raised the wages of miners without subjecting the coal barons to the slightest diminution of profits.—*Boston Transcript.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

ITALY AS A "PERIL"

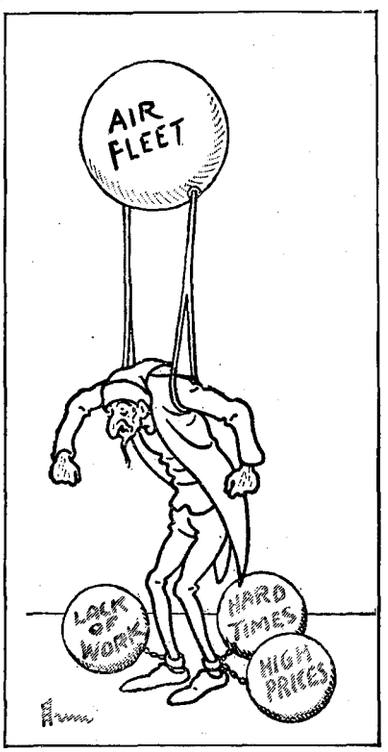
ALMOST every power in Europe has taken its slice of Africa, and several have appropriated sections of Turkey, so that Italy thinks none of them has a right to say much now about the annexation of Tripoli. But the press sometimes speak when governments are silent, and most of the European press-comment on Italy's action is critical. The Italian press could easily reply by pointing to the methods used by the other Powers in taking territory, but they seemingly regard such an answer as so obvious as to be a waste of ink. The latest thrust at Italy's war-policy comes from her ally, Germany, in the shape of a bitter and virulent article in the *Süddeutsche Monatshefte* (Munich). This Pan-Germanist review pours out the vials of its wrath on what the author of the article,

THE DOG BAYING THE MOON.

POWERS (in chorus)—"Hit him with a brick! He's murdering our sleep." —*Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).

"Spectator Germanicus," calls "Italian perfidy," blaming also the German Government for "weakness and cowardice" in not setting a veto on the Italian enterprise in Tripoli. But the Government of Victor Emmanuel comes in for the heaviest abuse. To quote the words of the writer, who entitles his article "The Italian Peril":

"Italy has violated the international rights of the peoples of Europe. She betrays, one after another, those who have been of service to her. She is never faithful to her engagements excepting when it is to the advantage of her spirit of greed to keep her word. She is ready to fight to-day against the friend of yesterday, for the sake of any small advantage she may gain thereby. This policy of blowing hot and cold was shown in the way she shook off the foreign yoke from Lombardy and Venice, but seized the territory of the Church by making Rome the capital of the Peninsula. To-day, when she has by universal consent been allowed to recover her natural frontiers, by the power thus acquired she makes merchandise of herself, threatening to desert her closest allies (Germany and Austria), and to deliver these Governments into the hands of their enemies unless she is permitted without interference to prosecute her ambitious designs. Italy was never called upon to invade Tripoli for the sake of forestalling such rivals as Germany or England. She had no need to break the circle of nations who might lock her up in the Peninsula. It is evident that Italy was really egged on to her African adventure by England in order to set two allies of Germany by the ears at the critical moment of the Morocco imbroglio. Instead of confining the theater of war, as Giollitti promised, to the area of Tripoli, Italy has fomented a rising in Albania and a revolt in Arabia."

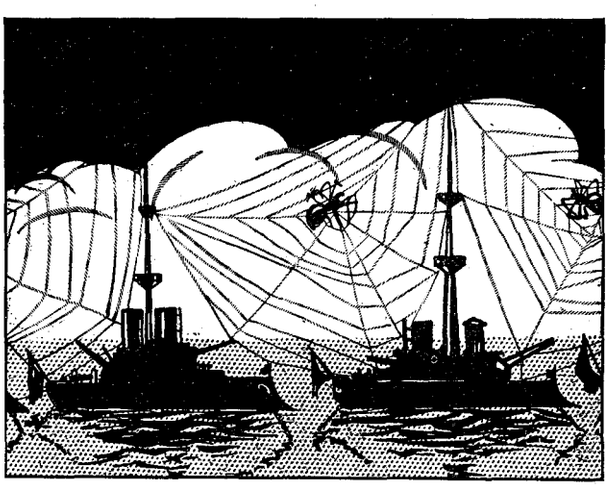


THE ITALIAN AIR FLEET.

Better get rid of the balls and chains before trying to fly. —*Avanti* (Milan).

This writer states definitely what Germany considers the sore point in Italy's foreign policy. Italy is trying to ruin Germany's influence as an Ottoman Power, which Bethmann-Hollweg, we are told, scarcely seems to realize. "Spectator Germanicus" intimates that Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, German Ambassador in London, sees the situation more clearly, but is crossed and checkmated by the Kaiser and his Chancellor at every turn. Thus we read:

"The maintenance of the Ottoman Empire is a matter of importance, yes, of life and death, to Germany. To attack Turkey is to attack us. An ally who decides upon an important step in



ITALIAN NAVAL ACTIVITY.

—*Pasquino* (Turin).

foreign affairs against our wish, and contrary to the spirit of the alliance, who decides at the instigation of our enemies who look with envy upon our influence at the Porte, such an ally has ceased to remain ally of ours, for the pact has been practically annulled. An alliance with such a party means no more nor

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less than a permanent peril to our country in its most sensitive point. And this is why Italy at present is deepening the hostility of our foes and breaking up the fidelity of our friends. She leaves us the choice of either dragging along with us a dead weight or permitting the dead weight to drag us along whither she chooses. In the one case she limits our freedom of action, without compensating for the damage by doing us some service; in the other case she adds insult to injury. . . . Our friends, the Austrians, are now on the *qui vive*. They know how to select the moment for action and need no advice from us. They and we are well persuaded that after the past century of bloody wars Italy must force the Austrian monarchy to take up the cudgels and that will be Italy's last campaign.

"And the Bavarian army corps who, since the annexation of Bosnia, are always ranged up close to Austria, stand ready to march, in case of alarm, and to occupy the Italian Tyrol."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DOCK WORKERS STARVING LONDON

HARDLY had England recovered from the sufferings of the coal strike when the transport workers of all classes in London quit their jobs and left the food for the great city to spoil on the wharves or on the ships in the river. Supplies move only under police protection. About 250,000 men struck, we are told, but some are returning to work and an early end of the strike is looked for. As we read in the London papers, the strike originated in a seemingly slight incident, but one all-important to the cause of union labor—a man employed by one shipping firm refused to join the union. Thereupon the other men quit work and the "Disputes Committee" took up the matter and ordered a strike. The London *Saturday Review* accuses the union of breaking its word in this matter, as "the refusal of unionist workmen to work with a non-unionist is clearly a breach of the agreement of last August," but the London *Labor Leader* replies that it was the employer who broke the agreement when the non-unionist was hired. Sir Edward Clarke, the eminent legal and industrial specialist, was called upon to examine into the rights of the case, and he admits in the course of a long and somewhat complicated report that Mr. Gosling, the president of the union, was just in his accusations against the masters on this point, and "has in the main made good his contentions," to quote the summary in *The Daily Graphic* (London), which adds in a conciliating tone:

THE STRIKE LEADER.

Ben Tillett, commander of the labor army.

"That should satisfy Mr. Gosling and those associated with him, and we have no doubt that the masters, for their part, will cheerfully submit to the finding that they have misapprehended the terms of the agreements."

But the men put themselves out of court by striking and not seeking arbitration, roundly declares the London *Express:*

"It is made clear that by the agreement ending last summer's strike all cases in dispute ought to be referred to the Board of Trade in case of failure to agree between masters and men. No attempt was made to carry out the agreement. The men struck and so put themselves out of court."

The labor organs deny that the union is anxious to starve the people into submission, and we read in *Justice* (London), which says it is "the Organ of the Social Democracy":

"Altho the Government, indirectly through the Port Authority and directly through their police force, have taken sides as usual with the employers, we are glad to note that the men's leaders are too astute to be led into the position of appearing to be at war with the whole community. They do not desire to starve the people, but only to force the employers into conceding their demands. It is difficult, however, if not impossible, in a strike to avoid inflicting some hardship upon perfectly innocent people, especially among the workers. So far those affected have recognized this, and have borne the sacrifice uncomplainingly. We are sure they will do so in the present instance, and help their fellows to a speedy victory."

A WOMAN WHO DEFIED THE STRIKERS.

Mrs. Polly Fairclough's husband was too ill to bring a drayload of cherries from the wharf to their market, so she mounted the dray herself, with a girl friend, and drove smiling through the middle of the crowd. The men admired her pluck and let her pass unmolested.

The daily press of London, however, blame the men for subjecting the city to such suffering and justify the interference of the Government. Thus we read in the London *Daily Telegraph:*

"The policy of starving the nation, or a part of it, is at the bottom of the general strike idea; if that can be prevented, the conspiracy can not succeed. The shouters describe this as 'aiding the employers against the men'; but even they know in their hearts that it is only the doing of a Government's first duty.

"If they ventured to state their doctrine in candid terms they would declare that when a strike stands between a whole population and the food it must have to support life, it is the strike that should be sacred to a civilized Government, and not the food-supply. That is the imbecility which they ask their followers to accept; and when it comes to that, the end of the business is surely not far off.

"The men who forced on this attempt at nation-wrecking are exposed by the event. It lies with the sane and right-minded among those

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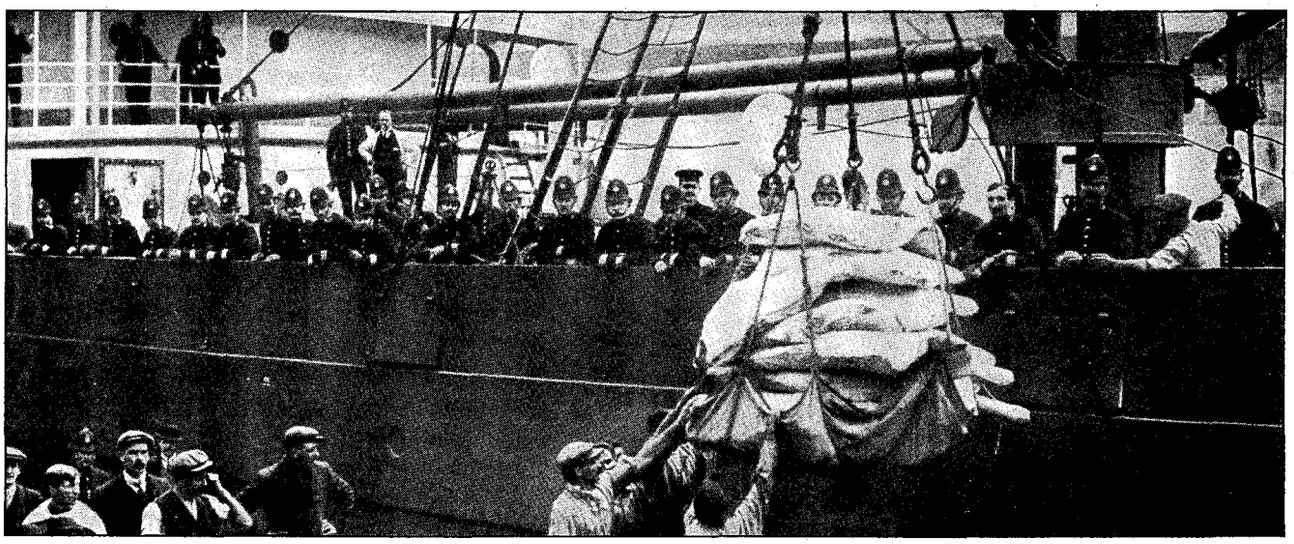


"THE ROAST BEEF OF OLD ENGLAND."

A large part of it now comes from America. The number of policemen required to superintend the unloading of this cargo of meat gives an idea of the gravity of the labor situation and the importance the Government attaches to John Bull's beef-supply.

whom they have misled to say whether such guidance is any longer tenable."

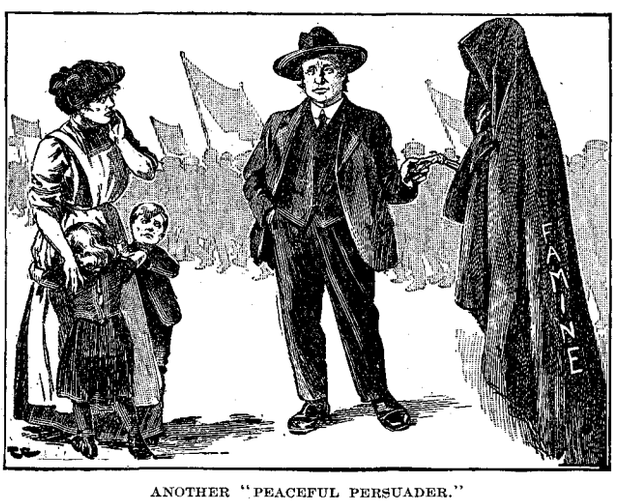
The "Disputes Committee" threatens still further to hamper and injure trade and "to create a general transport strike throughout the Kingdom if their demands for higher pay and lighter labor are not met," declares the London *Standard:*

"If they succeed, they will inflict the most poignant distress upon millions of workingmen, and bring home to labor at large the folly and the wickedness of the policy which is carried out in its name. As for the Government, we repeat that its first duties are to maintain order, to keep the road from the docks open, and to prepare to meet the organized violence with which the Syndicalists threaten to enforce their demands.

"We have got to come to grips with these gentry, and to show them that the resources of civilized society are not so easily exhausted as they imagine."

The Government is trying to keep order and protect the transportation of goods, but it allows "peaceful persuasion" by the unionists, which brings down the wrath of the London *Times*. "We have never yet heard of more fatuous and mischievous proceedings than characterize the attitude of Mr. Asquith's Government in this important crisis," observes *The Times*. The life and liberties of the nation are being risked by Liberal vacillation, it says, and we are told that in spite of Sir Edward Clarke's calm and just report:

"The posture of affairs in the London dock strike is critical and dangerous, not so much as regards the food of the people of London, but the liberties of the nation. Let us go over very briefly the main facts of the case. The transport workers struck work upon certain grievances which had not been referred to the masters or to the Board of Trade. In doing so they broke a formal agreement, to which not only both sides but the Government also were parties. After they struck they drew up a fresh and extensive list of demands, including on one side complete monopoly of labor in the docks for trade-unionists, and on the other substantial increase of wages and shortening of hours. . . . If the Government waver further, the consequences may be serious. But in any event the nation, if it keeps its head and refuses to submit to coercion, will win the day, even tho it has to contest the ground not only with the strikers but with the Imperial Government."



ANOTHER "PEACEFUL PERSUADER."
—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

"The Government dare not face the truth," says this paper in a second editorial from which we quote the following indignant words:

"They have facilitated the setting-up of a grinding tyranny. By legalizing peaceful picketing they have made it possible for non-workers to dictate to workers, and to declare that no one else shall do the work which they refuse to perform. The unions coerce and intimidate non-unionists, and are themselves the slaves of a handful of men who have dexterously obtained control. If the unionist does not obey the behests of the agitators, his contributions and savings are at their mercy. If the non-unionist does not obey the unionist, he looks in vain to the law or the Government for protection from the decree that bids him starve. The whole commercial interests of this country, which lives by its commerce, are in the hands of an *imperium in imperio*."

But "a fig for Parliament" and the Government, exclaims Mr. Tom Mann, ex-President of the International Transport Workers' Federation, and an out-and-out Socialist. He is quoted by the London *News and Leader* as using the following words while recently addressing a labor meeting:

"You have had a generation of representatives in Parliament, and what have they done? No, we will fight our own battles. Labor runs the machine, and labor will stop the machine until its demands are met. And so we go on until we possess the machine itself, until labor has appropriated all surplus and the capitalist is extinct. A fig for Parliament."

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POVERTY OF JAPANESE PEASANTRY

A STARTLING REVELATION of the frightful poverty prevailing in the rural districts of Japan appears in the Tokyo *Asahi*. Debt, hunger, and destitution seem to prevail almost universally, and this is aggravated, we are told, by the taxes imposed by an ambitious government. It is easy to understand why the Japanese emigrate to any shore where they can obtain a footing. At the present moment the Japanese economists are seriously engaged in considering the farm problems of the country. Agriculture has hitherto been the staple industry of Japan, but farm-labor has been so largely drained away by the growth of manufactures, not to speak of the demand for men for the army and navy, as seriously to cripple agricultural enterprise. The consequence is the decay of rural life, and many a "deserted village" is to be met with in the central sections of Nippon. The attractions of town-life, the regular earnings of the factory, contrasted with the hardships met with on many of the farms, make a condition of things which is rapidly breaking up rural society.

The *Asahi* gives a statement of the income of the tenant farmer, the backbone of agriculture in Japan, showing that in unfavorable seasons the paddy-fields yield only a loss. To quote:

"When crops are bad the peasant obtains per half-acre only about five bushels of rice, worth about $12, while the cost of production is $18. Thus the loss is $6. When the crop is good he loses only $15 on the raising of his whole crop of grain. Sometimes in an exceptionally good year he may clear the small margin of 75 cents profit per half-acre. While it is hard to see how the farmer can continue to live on what appears to be a continual loss, it is probable that he makes it up by other manual work. We have tried to conduct personally our investigations among the farmers, and tho obliged to restrict our inquiries to one district, we have consulted the customary reports of the Government and found little difference between our conclusions respecting one locality and the Government returns for the whole country."

Raising truck pays better than raising grain, we read:

"The various truck crops, such as beans, buckwheat, millet, potatoes, carrots, etc., are raised with an annual profit of about $5.50 per acre. Thus the fact is revealed that rice and wheat, the staple crops, yield little or no profit, while the less important pay better."

But the man living in the country has, of course, other resources in a nation which weaves so much silk. Nevertheless the Japanese peasant farmer lives in a state of semi-destitution. The *Asahi* says:

"As Japan abounds in mulberry-plantations, a good profit is made on these, the expense being $24 per acre, and the profit about $36 per acre. Yet as the average family of the tenant farmer amounts to seven persons—the man and his wife, four children, and one parent-in-law—his financial position must needs be desperate. Including the average profit from his rice-field, his dry farm, and the woodland where he obtains his fuel, the income from a year's hard labor amounts to only $123. When compared with that of the rest of the people it shows the lowest return, being twenty per cent. lower than what the artizan receives. Farm life is the cheapest to maintain and yet our readers will be amazed to see the farmer subsisting on such a pittance. Of course he can not, in many instances, meet his expenses; he is consequently heavily laden with debt, and in due course, unless he pays his debts, his mortgaged lands are confiscated. Handicapped by the physical disabilities produced by the harassing cares of insolvency, he flies to the town, and thus the class upon which the village depends for its prosperity is dying out."

The farmers, declares the *Asahi*, suffered more severely than any other class from the Russo-Japanese War. Eighty-five per cent. are in debt, their liabilities ranging from $100 to $150 each. Other men of business, we are told, contract debts, but the money is used for productive purposes, while the farmer is compelled to borrow in order to live.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR IRELAND

IRELAND, says a writer in the London *Statist*, a leading organ of finance and economics, is facing a bright future. The "wholesale and heartless evictions from their homes of her starving peasantry" have come to an end by the gradual division of the land among the peasantry. There is now no "land war." The Established Church, long "a bone of bitter contention," has been abolished. The population is growing rapidly and, we are reminded, a numerous population is the basis of all national greatness. It is quite "an ungrounded argument that the population of Ireland never can grow as rapidly as that of Great Britain." If Ireland has not iron and coal like England, she has other great natural resources. To quote:

"Ireland being a constituent part of the United Kingdom will continue to enjoy the advantages of the strong Government of that kingdom. Ireland also being an island, like Great Britain, has the same geographical advantage the latter has. Furthermore, she has numerous most convenient harbors. Finally, tho Ireland is not so well endowed with coal and iron as is Great Britain, yet she has a counterbalancing advantage in an exceptional supply of water-power. Her water-power is sufficient to enable her to create a very great and diversified manufacturing industry, and it certainly is capable of supplying her with what probably will prove to be the greatest power of the future—electricity. So far, then, as the material accessories to national prosperity are concerned, Ireland is exceedingly well dowered by nature. If we were to stop here every impartial person, we think, would agree that we have sufficiently disposed of the objection that Ireland can not support a much larger population than she has at present."

Next is considered "the allegation that the Irish people do not possess those qualities which enable a community to rise to great economic prosperity and consequently to increase and multiply." This writer states that the causes of Ireland's poverty have been "the innumerable series of confiscations, not of the chiefs and nobles only, but of the whole body of the people." These acts of spoliation began with Henry II. and continued to William III. In more recent times English "dread of Irish competition" "led to the stamping-out of nearly all the incipient industries of Ireland." Lastly, a cause of Ireland's poverty was to be found in "the forcible introduction and maintenance until the present time of a land system against which the Catholic population has been in revolt from the very outset." Since that time "these causes of demoralization, ignorance, and incompetence have been removed, and the Irish people are being given the right to manage their own local affairs in their own way. All experience teaches us to expect a rapid and steady increase of prosperity."

Other changes and reforms have led to the disappearance of the Ireland of Charles Lever, the distracted land of the Coercion Act and the "Invincibles." To quote further his sentences on the "quickening influence of responsibility":

"The disestablishment of the Irish Church removed what was a bone of contention between the two great religious bodies who have kept the country in strife for so long. Finally, the progress made with buying-out the landlords has already put an end to the land war. . . . If all creeds and all parties, that is to say, agree to differ, and turn their best attention to making the most of their opportunities, there seems no reason why Ireland should not become an exceedingly prosperous country. Everybody who pays attention to such matters is aware that a marvelous change has come over the spirit of the Irish people during the past twenty years; that the old Ireland is disappearing and a new Ireland is taking its place; that there is a passionate desire for education; that faction is losing its attractiveness; and that the people are becoming more industrious, more eager to take advantage of opportunities, less ready to engage in feud—which simply means that as the old evil state of things has passed away the people have turned away from agitation and recognized that now it will be their own fault if they do not make themselves comfortable."

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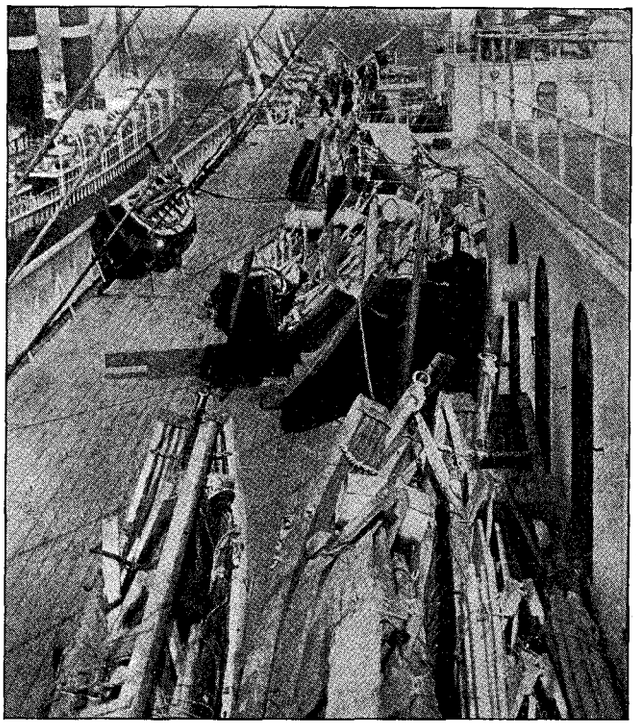

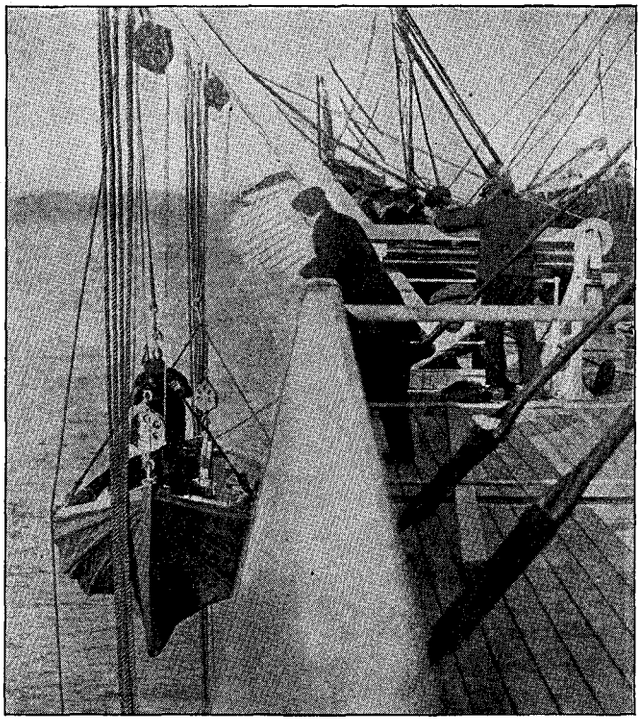

Illustrations with this article used by courtesy of "Motor Boating," New York.

FOLDING LIFE-BOATS ON THE *OLYMPIC*.

This type may be constructed much more strongly than the collapsible boats on the next page, and may be launched from davits, as shown.

SAVING LIFE AT SEA

THE FAILURE of the many life-saving devices in our recent great ocean tragedy makes the ordinary reader wonder if the flood of new devices now being exploited are any better. It is certain that if any steamer tried to install all the inventions now put forward, they would sink the ship at the pier. One scarcely knows whether to burst into Homeric laughter at the futility of many of the devices on the *Titanic* or to rage blindly at the little lacks and carelessnesses that made some of them useless. But out of it all good may come. Waldon Fawcett, who writes on life-saving devices in *Motor Boating* (New York, June), reminds his readers that tragedy has often been the price of progress and that it is to be expected that the *Titanic* disaster will have as its sequel a betterment of means and methods, the need or possibility of which could only have been emphasized effectually by just such a costly lesson. The disaster, however, he goes on to say, has been unusual in that the disclosures have pointed a moral not merely for the high seas, but, in varying degree, for the whole sphere of navigation. Their lessons have had to do largely with life-saving devices and signaling-apparatus—equipment found, in due proportion, on every craft, from the smallest motor-boat to the largest ocean liner. We read:

"The simplest, the most universally used, and, in a measure, the most indispensable of all life-saving devices is the life-belt or the life-preserver. Self-sufficient in many instances, it is also designed to supplement every other device in this whole field, and the wise individual, even if he has opportunity in an emergency to take to a life-boat, will first of all don a life-belt, even tho it seem a superabundance of caution. The most familiar type of life-belt is made of pieces of cork or light wood covered with canvas, and is supposed to have sufficient buoyancy to support a man, heavily clothed, with his head and shoulders above water and to enable him to support another person besides himself.

"The efficiency of the life-belt within its limitations has been repeatedly proven. Indeed, the handicaps that exist are those furnished by the conditions under which the life-belt must often be used, rather than due to any lack in the device itself. Men have frozen to death in life-belts; others have died from heart failure induced by the shock of sudden immersion in icy water; and finally there have been instances where men starved to death buoyed up all the while by life-belts. The fact that the bodies of many victims of the *Titanic* were kept afloat for days by the life-belts but constitutes further proof of the buoyancy supplied by such a device, altho it emphasizes, at the same time, the self-evident fact that a life-belt is at best a temporary expedient and is serviceable only if succor be not long delayed.

"The ordinary type of jacket life-preserver, however, is apt to throw the head forward until the face is submerged, if it is improperly tied around the waist. A modification which will prevent this is a form of life-preserver that fits around the neck and can be put on in a few seconds by any one without previous instruction. It keeps the head above water at all times and without effort, making it impossible for one to upset, and is equally as easy to swim in as the regulation type. . . . . .

"Closely akin to the familiar type of life-preserver or life-belt are the various kinds of life-floats and -buoys. The ring buoys that are used on many vessels of various kinds and sizes are, of course, familiar to all who travel by water."

As a development from these have come the so-called luminous buoys, extensively used in recent years. When employed at night they enable the "man overboard" to locate the buoy which has been thrown to him, while the succoring party may in its turn ascertain the position of the buoy. A twist of the wrist or a pull at a trigger will serve to send one of the latest types of beacon buoys into the water. To quote further in substance:

"The life-boat always has been and probably always will be the main dependency of persons imperiled at sea. In days gone by, oars were the only means of propulsion considered in

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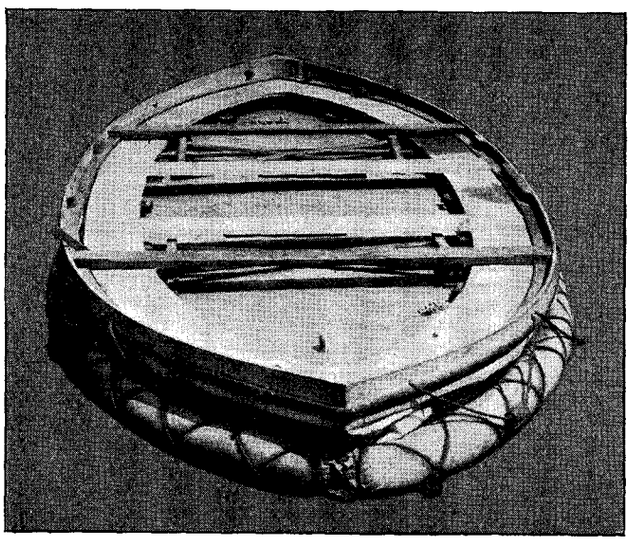
connection with life-boats, but to-day we seem to be on the eve of the triumph of the motor life-boat.

"The officials of the U. S. Steamboat Inspection Service appear to be about ready to authorize the use of motor-driven life-boats on ocean steamers. Probably such authorization would have come long ago, save for an ultraconservative view of the problem of storing the gasoline necessary for fuel.

"The United States governmental regulations sanction not only wooden life-boats and metal life-boats, but also collapsible boats such as those which have come into considerable prominence in connection with the *Titanic* disaster; but under our Federal regulations a steamer has been allowed to have not more than one-third of her required boatage in the form of these collapsible boats. These collapsible or folding boats are usually constructed largely of canvas, and altho in public demonstrations they have withstood some severe tests, they are neither very strong nor durable. Naturally they are preferred by many vessel masters and owners because of the economy of room which they allow, it being customary to nest two or three of these collapsibles under one set of davits.



A COLLAPSIBLE BOAT OF THE KIND USED ON THE "TITANIC."

The bottom is of wood and the sides are canvas.

"The choice between wooden and metal life-boats is largely one of personal preference. One of the objections commonly urged against wooden boats is that from being so long out of water they are liable to become very dry, and, unless attended to at regular intervals, may be found to be leaky when placed in the water in an emergency. The metal boats, on the other hand, can be stored on deck indefinitely without danger that the seams will open. Set over against this argument is the one that in the event of any minor mishap it is much easier to make repairs to a wooden life-boat than to a metal one.

"The past few years have witnessed marked improvements in the facilities for launching life-boats from deck. Not only may life-boats be launched with remarkable celerity, particularly where the quadrant davits are employed, but the automatic and mechanical devices which have been introduced in connection with modern davits go far to make such apparatus fool-proof or panic-proof, and to insure the descent of a boat on an even keel with its full load aboard.

"Rivaling the collapsible boat as a substitute for the regulation heavy life-boat is the life-raft. The most familiar forms of rafts consist of either a square wooden frame buoyed up by a cask at each corner, or else two oblong metal tanks or air chambers supporting between them a wooden platform or a rope netting."

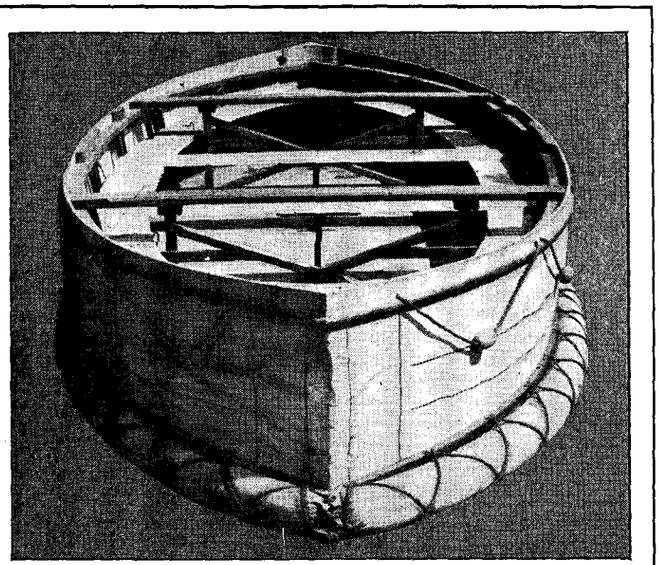
Mr. Fawcett next takes up the subject of search-lights. These, he tells us, have long been regarded as indispensable on inland waters, but the *Titanic* disaster showed that they have functions even in the open sea. It also indicated that for all our reliance on the wireless there may be occasions when even the craft fitted for sending forth the "S. O. S." will have need of rockets and signal fire. The thoroughly cautious mariner includes in the equipment of every life-boat a distress signal which may be fired by a friction device. Moreover, we read in part:

"For signaling by day, when circumstances permit, there are, of course, the signal flags of the international code and the waving arms of the semaphore, but obviously a vessel must be in fairly close proximity to other craft or to the shore in order to permit the transmission of messages by any such means.

"Other forms of life-saving apparatus that might be mentioned are the various forms of fire-extinguishers, the most important of which are those in the form of a liquid kept in a sealed pump always ready for use, requiring no attention whatsoever until entirely used up, and the form of chemical powder in the tube which vaporizes at a low temperature and is very effective on gasoline fires but perfectly harmless to flesh and fabric.

"Several of the prominent boat-builders are turning out life-boats of from 12 to 18 feet in length, fitted with air chambers fore and aft and suitable to be carried on davits of a motor-boat. These have a displacement of from 37 to 117 cubic feet, according to size, and are capable of carrying from four to fourteen people."

MAGNETIC FLOORS AND IRON SOLES—The man who deliberately puts on iron-soled shoes to walk upon a magnetic floor would seem to be slightly silly, especially when the floor, instead of being steadily magnetic, becomes so by fits and starts, so that the pedestrian can not tell when it is going to be "sticky," and when not. People, however, are now paying money to do this in Paris, and doubtless we shall be doing the same thing on this side of the Atlantic before long. *Popular Electricity* (Chicago, June) tells us that a "magnetic floor" of this kind is one of the latest amusement devices in the French capital. We read in this paper:



WHEN IN USE

The cross members swing down to keep the boat extended. The large cork-filled fenders will support the crew if the boat capsizes.

"The persons who walk on it wear shoes with iron soles, and as the floor can be magnetized or not by throwing on switches, they will sometimes stick fast to the floor, and at other times walk with perfect ease. By manipulation of the switches, the operator can produce the most grotesque actions on the part of the walkers. The construction is quite simple, and consists in the use of iron beams running along parallel, with wood strips between, so as to make up the floor surface. Between the iron beams are electro-magnets, and these are spaced at the right intervals so as to have the floor well magnetized over all its parts."

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PROBLEM OF FEEDING SCHOOLBOYS

"DOTHEBOYS HALL" is apparently not a thing entirely of the past—at least in England. We are told in *The Hospital* (London, May 18), by "an old boy medico," in an article on "The Feeding of Schoolboys," that short-sighted greed and close cutting of prices still produce "schools in which the diet of the scholars is not suitable and sufficient." This is the case, he thinks, largely because the house master's emolument often depends "on his genius as a boarding-house keeper." There was a time, not so very long ago, when much of an English schoolmaster's income came out of "meat for breakfast, sixpence extra per diem." Things have improved, the "old medico" tells us, in the last twenty years, and a recent "conference on the feeding of schoolboys" will probably improve them more, as it has been arousing great interest. He writes:

"What is a sufficient and suitable diet for a schoolboy? The question can not be dogmatically answered. Individuals must be considered. It is generally assumed that every schoolboy has the appetite of a hungry hound and the digestion of an ostrich. It is a sort of literary tradition that a schoolboy should delight to gorge himself gluttonously on tarts, sweets, ginger beer, and green apples. . . . Actually many boys are dainty feeders, and many boys who eat heartily suffer much from indigestion. Nor is it the case that boys can not be trusted not to overeat. The most of them can.

"The dainty feeder is repelled by the coarseness and unsavoriness of the 'good plain food' put before him at school meals in a fashion that requires robustness of appetite. Without physiological knowledge he satisfies hunger unsuitably at the tuck shop. Had his meal been more tempting he would have saved his stomach and his private pocket. Many boys suffer much from indigestion induced by eating between meals. These boys and the gluttons that can not be trusted not to gorge to repletion might reasonably put the blame on their silly parents. The first often suffer from physiological sugar hunger, the second from bad education, both the fault of the parents. What is more common than the making of food a matter of reward or of punishment? . . . If the child has had food sufficient in quantity and suitable in quality for the reward to be a delicacy, to eat is to overload his system. The cutting-off of his food as a punishment is depriving him of sufficient nourishment for his physiological needs. To make overindulgence a reward is not the way to educate children to temperance.

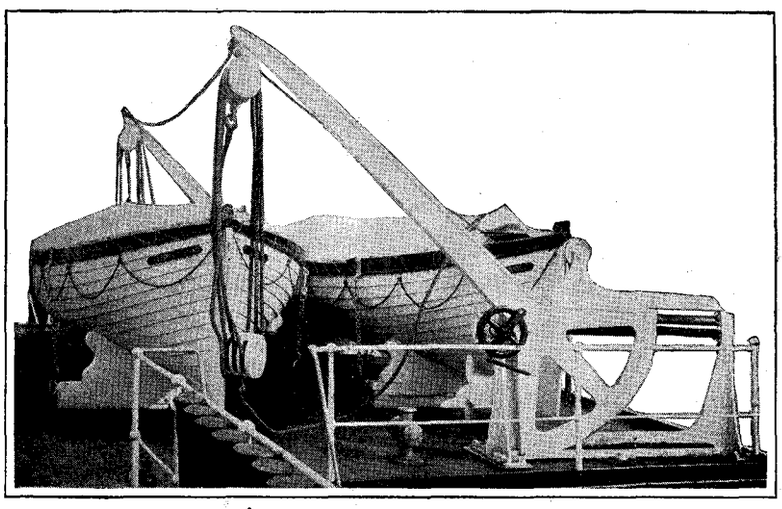
"Suitable feeding will greatly increase the future efficiency of the human race. . . . Variety is one of the first necessities of children's diet. . . . . .

"Children not used to be rewarded and punished through their food, accustomed to share in the dainties of the table and not left to gaze with longing eyes and watering mouths on dainty dishes reserved for their elders while only things certainly plain and but supposedly wholesome fall to their share, will not grow up greedy. They will have become unconsciously habituated to put food at its proper value, so will eat reasonably from an early age with no other guide than the instinct of hunger. The early Victorian tradition that 'plain' puddings are wholesome has probably ruined more careers than drink. How can a young brain wrestle with arithmetic while the stomach struggles with suet pudding? As a rule children of all ages dislike fat and like sugary things. There is no physiological reason known for this preference. It exists. Why should it not be indulged?

"The Puritan belief that what men liked must be bad for their souls, and what men disliked must be good for them, was, probably by false analogy, the origin of the custom of insisting on children eating fat and refusing them sweets. That custom dies hard. Even in this day children seldom get enough sugar with their meals. . . . Three-fourths of the dyspepsia of boyhood and of adult life comes of the habit of eating between meals. Physiological consideration, good cooking, tasty serving, plenty and variety; these are the things necessary for a satisfactory school dietary."

REACHING ABSOLUTE ZERO

ABSOLUTE ZERO is located by accepted theories at about 273 degrees below zero Centigrade. This means that it is impossible for anything to get colder than this point. Heat is the energy of molecular motion, and at this lowest of all zeros the molecules are devoid of motion. They can not have less motion than none at all, and so nothing can be colder than absolute zero. This point has always seemed to students of physics so far beyond practical attainment that the question of its actual existence was regarded in somewhat the same light as the pronouncements of higher geometry about points and lines at infinity. It is with something of a shock, then, that we read that in a laboratory in Holland, a temperature only a single degree above absolute zero is now obtained at will by improved apparatus. A few degrees lower, and another of the props of the older physics would be shattered. More than one has already been shaken, we are told, by the interesting experiments tried in the excessively low temperatures attainable in this workshop. Says Mr. G. Bresch, whose description in *La Nature* (Paris, May 18) we translate in part:



OLD LIFE-BOAT DAVITS MADE OBSOLETE.

The Welin davit greatly facilitates the launching of life-boats, as they are swung clear of the ship's side by merely turning a crank. Altho equipped with these davits, the *Titanic* had but one boat to each set, whereas she might have had two, as shown here.

"The most remarkable of the plants for the continuous production of low temperatures is that of the laboratory directed by Professor Kamerlingh Onnes, of the University of Leyden. This plant is the result of more than 25 years of persevering effort on the part of this learned physicist. . . . . .

"The consequence of these efforts is that we may now study all sorts of phenomena at as low temperatures as 270 degrees below zero Centigrade. The interest of such researches was foreseen by D'Arsenval in an address at the close of the first International Cold-Congress in Paris, October 12, 1908. He said:

" 'The intimate constitution of matter and the nature of electricity may be revealed to us in a study of them in the neighborhood of absolute zero (−273°). The discoveries brought about by the work of Curie, J. J. Thomson, and Rutherford show us the atom as a tiny solar system. It is made up of a fantastic rotation of electric corpuscles, in which, despite their smallness, are stored active forces millions of times greater than the energy of our most violent chemical reactions.'

"Thus, in the hydrogen atom, . . . there are a thousand of the corpuscles called electrons, charged with negative electricity and gravitating about a positively charged nucleus. These electrons are separated from one another by distances comparable, having in view their own dimensions, to those of the planets in the solar system; they revolve about one another and about the nucleus with extreme rapidity (many millions of times a second).

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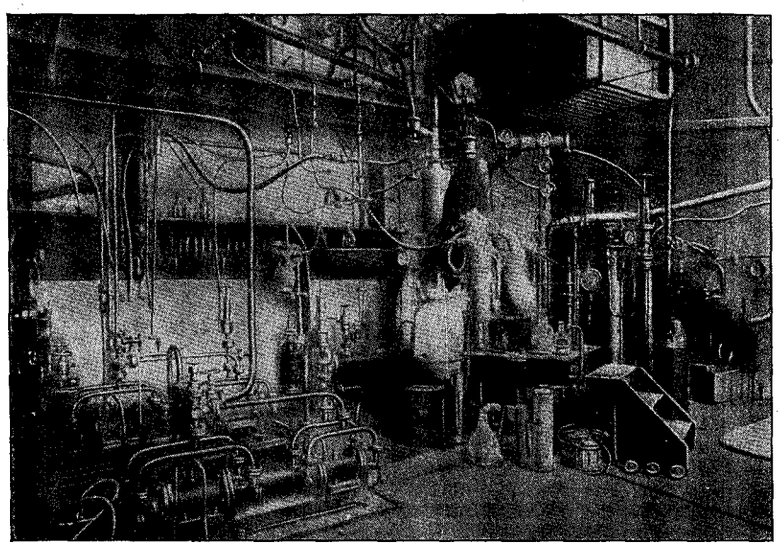
From this extraordinary activity arises the formidable energy stored in the invisible dust-speck that we call the atom. Lodge tries to give an idea of it by saying that in one gram of hydrogen there is enough energy to lift the whole British fleet to the top of the highest mountain in Scotland.

"Now we can, by bringing into action powerful magnetic fields, change the orbits traversed by the electrons, get at these wonderful corpuscles in this way, and, by modifying the atomic solar system, make the preceding conditions more definite.

"The investigations of Dr. Kamerlingh Onnes on the conductibility of the metals at very low temperatures suggest a means of obtaining powerful magnetic fields by passing electric currents of great intensity through coils of small volume cooled down sufficiently. It may thus be understood that the study of matter at temperatures in the neighborhood of 270 degrees below zero may elucidate the mystery of its constitution."

The plant at Leyden is of the type familiar to those who have read of the methods used to attain temperatures low enough to liquefy air. In it gases of successively lower liquefying points are attacked, one after the other, the evaporation of each being used to absorb heat from the next in the series. This is called at Leyden a "cascade," and includes five "cycles," the gases used, in their order, being methyl chlorid, ethylene, oxygen, hydrogen, and helium, with the production successively of temperatures of 90, 160, 210, 259, and 273 degrees below zero Centigrade. To quote further:



WHERE THEY REACH THE COLD OF INTERSTELLAR SPACE.

General view of the "Cycles" in the Leyden Laboratory.

"Scientists of all countries, who are received with the greatest good-will, may study at Leyden all sorts of different phenomena:

"(1) The electric conductibility of metals at low temperatures.

"(2) The momentary suspension of life in certain seeds. P. Becquerel has tried to see whether, at very low temperatures, the life of seeds could be suspended for a definite period and resumed again at the observer's pleasure. . . . The law of the continuity of vital phenomena so often invoked by physiologists would seem to be at fault. According to it, life is a series of uninterrupted vital phenomena which in no case can undergo the slightest suspension without the intervention of death. . . . .

"The experiments of Becquerel do not square with this law. As Armand Gautier says, seeds, or even the lower animals, may often be considered as machines at rest but ready to run—clocks taken to pieces that require only to be put together again. . . . .

"Such experiments obviate one of the objections made to the theory of 'panspermy,' according to which the germs of life fill all space. . . . These germs, it is said, would be exposed during their course to the intense cold of interstellar space, which they could not withstand. Now it has been proved that a temperature of −253 degrees does not abolish the germinative faculty.

"(3) The specific heats of solids at low temperatures. Investigations undertaken by Nernst and his pupils show that the specific heats diminish rapidly when the temperature falls. Without dwelling further on this, I would only note that such results shatter the theories in which we have hitherto placed our confidence.

"We may now understand why so many scientific men are betaking themselves to Leyden. New facts are being discovered—old theories must be taken up and examined in their light. And Science should be grateful to Kamerlingh Onnes, who has been able to establish a laboratory where observers may make use of the very low temperatures obtained with liquid hydrogen and helium."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT FOR ROLLING SHIPS

WHEN TROUBLED WATERS make a vessel roll and pitch with disquieting results, the evil may be counteracted, on the principle of "like cures like," by putting more troubled water inside of her. This may be so arranged that the inner and outer surgings will counteract each other and the vessel will remain almost at rest. This is not a jest, but a perfectly sober characterization of the new German plan of treating rolling ships by means of water-tanks on board. Frank C. Perkins, who describes in *The Inventive Age* (Washington, May) the invention of Herr Frahm, tells us that it is based on the fact that, like a pendulum, every ship possesses an individual period of oscillation according to her size, shape, and distribution of weight. This period is to be found only by experiment or by difficult calculation. It is claimed that all excessive rolling is due to the fact that the ship is struck by a series of comparatively regular waves in the same rhythm as her period of normal oscillation.

"Under such circumstances the influence of the resonance will be promptly felt, and there will be, to a certain limit, an increase in the angle of heeling from wave to wave. According to the law of resonance, the phases of oscillation of the ship and of the impulse of the waves will be deferred by 90 degrees.

"The Frahm invention is based on the principle of utilizing an artificial, secondary resonance in order to annihilate the influence of the primary resonance within the vessel. This secondary resonance is introduced by means of a U-shaped tank, located athwartship, in which a water column can oscillate with the same number of swings per minute that are peculiar to the ship herself. The tank is designed in the form of a communicating tube and consists of two vertical parts at both sides and a horizontal part, the water filling the latter entirely and about one-half of the vertical basins.

"Of course the individual number of oscillations of the water column thus enclosed will depend upon the dimensions of the whole tank, and it will therefore be the designer's task to calculate them accordingly. By the law of resonance, . . . the ship lags a quarter of her full period behind the waves; or in other words, the ship arrives at the heeling a quarter of a period later than the wave in its advancing movement arrives at its maximum slope toward the ship. Naturally, the same law applies to the rolling of the ship and the oscillating movements of the tank water produced by the rolling. . . . The tank water will reach its highest or lowest level in the vertical parts of the tank a quarter of a period later than the greatest heeling of the ship to one side or the other. Therefore there results a total difference between the impulse of the waves and the oscillations of the tank water of 180 degrees, and the latter will act in just the opposite direction to the impulse of the waves, so the ship will heel only as far as the water, under the action of secondary resonance, rises or falls in the vertical basins. Thus the heeling movement imparted to the ship by the waves is balanced by the

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VESSELS WITH AND WITHOUT ANTIROLLING TANKS.

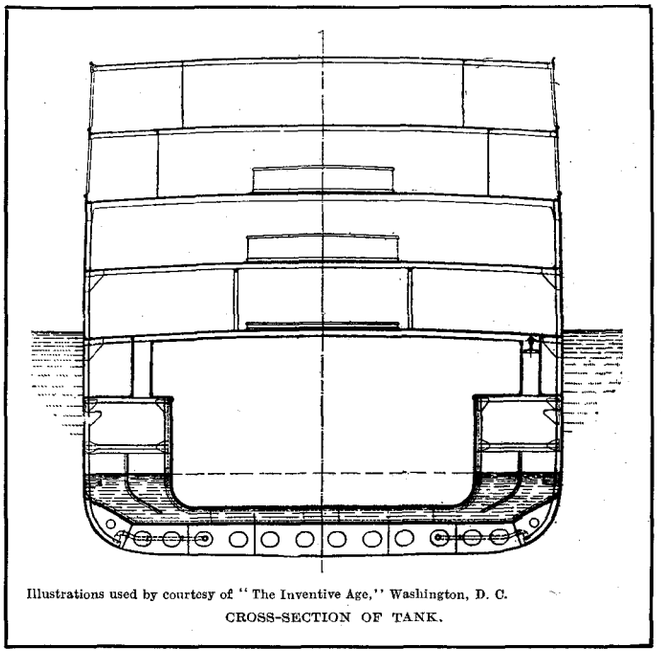
opposite turning movement produced by the oscillations of the tank water."

The first tests with this antirolling device, we are told, were made on the *Ypiranga* and *Corcovado*, passenger-steamers on the Hamburg-American line of about 12,600 tons each. Altho fitted with bilge keels one foot in depth over about two-thirds of their length, these were both bad rollers. There are two sets of antirolling tanks, one fore and one aft, and an idea of their operation may be had from the drawing. The mail-steamer *General* of the German East-African line was also fitted with the antirolling tank. In this case the addition of the device was resolved upon when she was still under construction and the tank was placed in the cargo hold, immediately on the double bottom. In a gigantic passenger-steamer the tank would be located in the middle of the ship, occupying a space hardly available for other purposes. We quote further:

"It may be stated that the proper weight of the antirolling tanks compared with the ship's weight is very low. It further has to be borne in mind that the tank water is to be carried only if rolling is on, or to be expected. For filling the tanks fresh water, carried for the ship's purposes, or liquid fuel may be employed. The total weight of water required for the action of the antirolling device varies according to circumstances, from 0.6 to 1 per cent. of the total displacement of large and medium-sized merchant vessels, while the proportion for smaller ones may be slightly higher.

"The results obtained with the antirolling device are of special interest. It is said that the *Ypiranga*, fitted with the antirolling tanks in the works of Messrs. Blohm and Voss, started on her first voyage and during this trip, in the presence of a number of nautical and technical experts, the results were so convincing that it was decided to fit the antirolling tanks also on her sister ship *Corcovado*.

"The Frahm antirolling device is of special value for use on board of the man-of-war, altho in the above description the application of the antirolling tank to merchant vessels has principally been dealt with. A steady ship will always be welcome to passengers, but a steady gun-platform is almost indispensable to the gunner. Future naval battles will depend to an extraordinary extent on the guns, and every device tending to improve the efficiency of ordnance is to be regarded as a valuable improvement in an up-to-date battle-ship. It is maintained that for the location of the device on board war-ships some technical difficulties arise, but a special form of the antirolling device has been worked out by the inventor for use on the man-of-war."



Illustrations used by courtesy of "The Inventive Age," Washington, D. C.

CROSS-SECTION OF TANK.

TOWERLESS WIRELESS

"WIRELESS" TELEGRAPHY is something of a misnomer, since wires are essential to its operation, tho they do not extend from station to station. At both stations there are wires called "antennæ," stretching from the ground far up into the air, and in long-distance systems, where these wires must be long, they are often upheld by lofty towers. In Paris the Eiffel Tower has been prest into service for this purpose. These great towers, like rigid lacework springing aloft, lend picturesqueness to a wireless station and make it conspicuous far and wide; but this is rather a disadvantage than otherwise, especially in war, where towers would make beautiful targets. A system which, it is claimed, can be operated without any towers at all has now been devised by Professor Zehnder of Berlin, who stretches his wire horizontally instead of carrying it up into the air. Says a writer who describes Zehnder's "towerless" system to readers of the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, May 18):

"This system does away with antennæ entirely and uses only an ordinary insulated wire, carried like a common telegraph line and having its two ends connected with the earth. The total length of this wire, between the two earth contacts, need not exceed a half wave-length of the alternating current used. If, for instance, the wave-length in air is 4,500 meters (about 2½ miles) which is sufficient for transatlantic service, the earth contacts would be placed at about 900 meters (3,000 feet) on the ground, or only 250 meters (750 feet) in water. . . . . .

"The new system constitutes at the same time a new method of directed radio-telegraphy, the direction of the wire fixing the most favorable direction of transmission. Similarly, when for the transmitter is substituted a radio-telegraphic receiver, the direction of the wire shows the best direction of reception.

"This system, despite the provisional character of its details, has made it possible to send, without antennæ, telegrams to a dis ance of several hundred kilometers with a small transmitter. By using an ordinary receiver Zehnder has been able to receive in the suburbs of Berlin dispatches crossing the Atlantic from a distance of several thousand kilometers—from Canada, for example.

"The Zehnder system assures a further advantage—namely, the possibility of installing the whole apparatus within a building, a fort, a war-ship, etc., so as to secure protection against storms, wind, or hostile guns—which would make it particularly useful in war time."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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AN AMERICAN'S PLAN FOR AUSTRALIA'S CAPITAL

CITIES, more or less like poets, are supposed to grow and not be made. But one or two exceptions to the rule are to be found, the latest being the prospective capital of Australia, for whose plan the designs of the American architect, Mr. Walter B. Griffin, have been awarded the first prize. It may be that Mr. Griffin's work will become a unique example, especially as it is "the first time such a thing has been tried on a large scale." Major L'Enfant, who drew the plan of our national capital for George Washington, really produced something upon a scale much smaller than the subsequent growth of the city realized. Then, too, his plans were only partly carried out, and their chief features were architectural. The success of Mr. Griffin's plan, says the New York *Times*, "was perhaps due to the fact that his dream of a city was based, not alone on architectural beauty, but was made to harmonize with the features of the landscape." He has utilized to the best advantage, so we are told, "every natural feature of a hilly site situated between three mountains." "The future Australian capital will have some river levels and artificial lakes, but it will contain within its limits more hills than seven-hilled Rome of old." The man and his work are further presented:

WALTER B. GRIFFIN,

The Chicago architect of 35 whose plans for the new Australian capital have been awarded the first prize.

"Mr. Griffin is a native-born Chicagoan, 35 years old, and a graduate of the University of Illinois. He has been an independent architect in Chicago since leaving school in 1899. He is a landscape artist as well as an architect and his work has been principally in town extensions and garden subdivisions.

"His Australian city is planned upon the radial or gyratory type, with three principal centers, from which boulevards and streets radiate. His only other experience in planning a city was when he drew plans for the rebuilding of Shanghai, China, which, a few years ago, it was proposed to rebuild a few miles from its present site, with its narrow streets, swarming tenements, and insanitary areas. Mr. Griffin drew the plans for the new Shanghai in detail, but the scheme was abandoned.

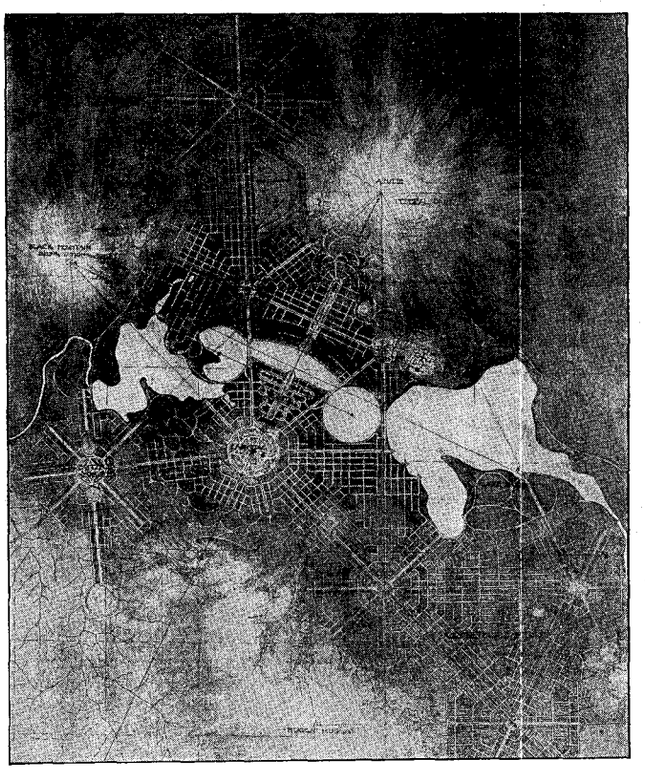
"In planning the Australian capital, with centers and radial avenues, Mr. Griffin has followed the plan generally held by architects to be the ideal one for cities of the future. Among the foremost advocates of such a plan is D. H. Burnham of Chicago, one of the most distinguished architects of America. Mr. Burnham has planned two American cities along these lines—Chicago and San Francisco. His plan for the rebuilding of San Francisco after the earthquake and fire was not carried out, but there is still some hope that Chicago will be rebuilt to a certain extent along the artistic lines he has laid down.

"The federation of the Australian colonies was accomplished twelve years ago and formally proclaimed on the first day of the twentieth century. The Constitution provided that the seat of the Federal Government should be temporarily at Melbourne, but that within ten years a site should be chosen for an entirely new capital city. In 1910 the Federal Parliament accepted the offer of the State of New South Wales of a tract containing 800 square miles, with control of the water-supply over 500 square miles more, together with two square miles on Jervis Bay, and the right to build a railroad from that point to the new capital.

"In January, 1911, the title to the site formally passed into the possession of the Australian Federal Government. The ceded district is known as Yass-Canberra. It lies between Melbourne and Sydney and is seventy-five miles inland from Jervis Bay on the Molonglo River. The site is a mountain plateau about 2,000 feet above the sea, and lies in a triangle between Mount Ainslie, 2,762 feet; Black Mountain, 2,658 feet, and Mugga Mugga, 2,662 feet. The surrounding country is broken, forested, and picturesque. To the southwest is a range of mountains, the chief summit of which is Mount Bimberi, a perpetually snow-capped peak, 6,000 feet above the sea and thirty miles from the site proposed for the city."

The international contest for the plans opened last June, but several weeks passed before American architects heard of it. The Australian Government sent out maps of the Federal districts, and detailed pictures of the site for the future city, with full accounts of the geological formation, the water-supply, and climatic conditions. Mr. Griffin worked two months upon his plans, and submitted thirteen drawings, five feet by thirty inches in dimension. Some of his own comments on the case are included in the *Times* article. Thus:

"The plan I have prepared for the Australian capital will



GROUND PLAN OF THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL,

Arranged after the radial or gyratory type, with three principal centers, from which boulevards and streets radiate—one center devoted to government buildings, one for the municipality, and one for business,

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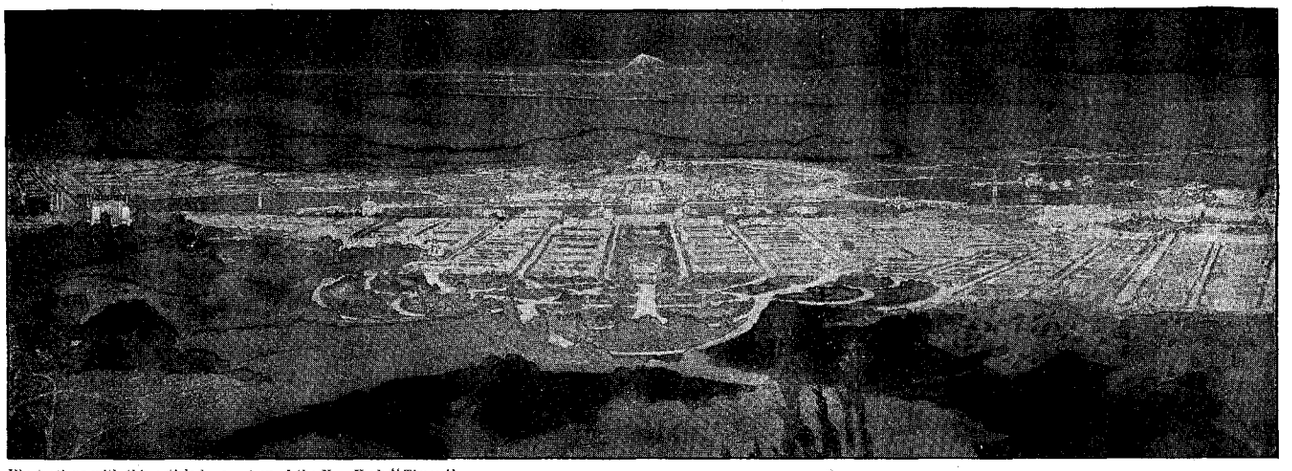

Illustrations with this article by courtesy of the New York "Times."

THE PANORAMA OF MR. GRIFFIN'S NEW CITY.

The new capital for the Australian federation lies between Melbourne and Sydney, on a mountain plateau 2,000 feet above the sea, in a triangle between Mt. Ainslie, Black Mountain, and Mugga Mugga. This view is from Mt. Ainslie.

cover an area of twenty-five square miles, and is intended to provide for an immediate population of 75,000, with ample provision for the growth of the city as gaged by the increase in population of other foreign capitals. The plan is complete in every detail and covers everything that the city will need—street-railway system, steam-railway line, business and manufacturing districts. I have planned the city so that the three mountain peaks about it will close its principal vistas and form a splendid background for its architectural beauty.

"The central district of the city will contain three centers—a center devoted to government buildings, the municipal center, and the mercantile center. The outlying district will contain five additional centers. Three of these will be agricultural centers, one a manufacturing center, and another a suburban residence center.

"The city will have many features unknown to the modern city; I would call attention to two of these as especially distinctive. One is that the residences built upon the streets connecting the great radial avenues will enjoy quiet and secluded parklike atmosphere and at the same time never be farther removed from main business thoroughfares than four blocks. The other unusual feature is that the city will have but one railroad entering it. All the freight yards, freight depots, and warehouses and transfer facilities will be located outside the city limits.

"Railroads that enter large cities mar their beauty and are always flanked by poor districts. The railroad line that will enter the Australian capital from the north and pass through it to an exit on the south has been treated in my plans with regard to beautifying rather than disfiguring the city.

"I do not know to what extent my plan will be carried out. The Australian authorities may merely adopt my ground plan and fill in the architectural details to suit themselves. However, if my plan is carried out in all its details, I think the Australian capital will be the most beautiful city in history."

COST OF PARISIAN AMUSEMENT — If New York is thought to be a spendthrift city in the matter of public amusement, it would be interesting to see how she compares with Paris. Our Consul-General Frank H. Mason provides us some figures upon the cost of Parisian entertainments which we quote from the *Consular Reports* (Washington):

"There are in Paris four theaters (the Comédie Française, Odéon, the Opéra, and Opéra Comique) which receive subventions from the Government, and forty regular theaters, among which are included the Châtelet, Gymnase, Gaité, and Palais Royal, which receive no subvention. There are besides twelve large cinematograph theaters, thirty-eight café concerts, eight music-halls, ten skating-rinks, velodromes, and circuses, among which are included the Magic City and Luna Park, both originally American enterprises; six permanent balls or dancing-places, including the Bal Tabarin, Bullier, and Moulin Rouge; and finally three classical concerts, viz., the Concert Lamoureaux, Colonne, and the Conservatoire; in all 121 regular places of amusement.

"From the report of the municipal administration for 1911 it appears that the total receipts collected during that year by these various groups of theaters, etc., were as follows: The four subventioned theaters, $1,839,438; forty theaters of the Gaité class, $4,538,659; cinematographs, $541,097; museums and expositions, $123,361; café concerts, $1,330,752; music-halls, $1,366,257; skating-rinks, circuses, etc., $840,287; balls, $189,714; artistic concerts, $114,373; various other concerts, $457,221; total, $11,341,159.

"For the support of the poor (droits des pauvres), the municipality collects a uniform tax of 10 per cent. of the gross receipts of regular theaters and daily concerts, 5 per cent. of the receipts from casual concerts given by artists or musical associations, and 25 per cent. of the receipts of balls, races, and certain other amusements. The total revenue thus derived for the poor fund in 1911 was $1,225,013.

"The steady growth of Paris and the devotion of its people and the constant throng of foreign visitors to theatrical and musical entertainments are shown by the fact that the receipts of 1911 from these sources exceeded those of any previous year, not excepting even the years 1878, 1889, and 1900, when international expositions of world-wide interest were held in Paris."

RAPS AT THE LATEST REALISM

AS IF GLIMPSING with horror the final poetic inferno, the London *Academy* exclaims that "the views of life exprest by a Masefield or an Arnold Bennett may, in spite of a high order of merit, drive us into the arms of an Ella Wheeler Wilcox or a Mrs. Barclay." In other words, this will be driving us back to "prettiness," in both poetry and prose, from which, this same writer avers, we are thankful for our deliverance. But "in our fear and hatred of what may be termed 'the chocolate-boxy' in art, we moderns take to strange devices." We even turn our backs on beauty itself, it is further asserted. Only a few weeks ago we recorded the fact that John Masefield was "the last word" in London's literary enthusiasms. It is apparent that some reaction is setting in. The writer of the unsigned *Academy* article takes as his text Mr. Masefield's line from his "The Widow in the Bye-Street"—

Where a brook chatters over rusty pans

as a point of departure for his homily on the latest phase of realism; going on:

"Poets without number have written of clear brooks and the amber shallows where the pebbles lie in the netted sunlight; but this is *obvious*, and Mr. Masefield, therefore, arrests his readers' attention by the new device of 'rusty pans.' We have

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all of us, alas! seen brooks defiled by rusty pans, but we generally turn away and try to forget them. To modern art, the pans are an essential part of the picture; and if we can not see Beauty in them—why, Beauty must go to the wall! Soon we shall see only the rusty pans. This is what the moderns hail as realism, generally qualified by the appropriate adjectives *stark* and *naked*.

"Now, realism as a reaction against morbid sentimentality is healthy, but the realism of the present day is in danger of becoming merely the cult of the sordid, or at best of the bizarre. Our modern realists do not, any more than the despised sentimentalists of an earlier day, see life steadily and see it whole. And those who are merely lookers-on at art and literature are so anxious to be original that they are afraid of criticizing anything that is new. The truth is, we are all uneasily afraid of making fools of ourselves before posterity. How terrible if posterity should acclaim what we had rashly condemned! We are more like to be laughed at for the facility of our applause. Our forefathers were less timid. They mocked at what was new, and cared nothing if with their mockery they broke the heart of a Keats. We, going to the opposite extreme, hail a poem as immortal almost before it has seen the light of day. Keats has come into his own in spite of mockery. Let us hope that our modern authors may as triumphantly emerge from the severer ordeal of praise."

Mr. Masefield, in the poem here referred to, is "credited with having written an excellent if dreary short story, an acute study in psychology, a clever piece of journalism, a moral sermon — anything rather than a great poem." With him, we are told, "the contemporary fear of the chocolate-boxy" has become a "mania." More:

"He will be *strong* at all costs, and strong he is—at the cost of poetry. He is obsessed—an ugly word, but eminently suitable—by the ugly and the sordid. His cats are 'hungry,' his very chickens are 'mangy,' with 'necks so ragged and so sore.' He is not content with the pathos of poverty and wounded love and a mother's despair. His widow's occupation is stitching shrouds 'night and day to give the worm his dole.' His hero has 'arms all red from wallowing in the muck.' The country-folk of an earlier day would have flocked to the fair like flies to honey; Mr. Masefield's come 'like blowflies to the roast.' He revels in strong words, such as 'lecher' and 'bawdy' and 'whore.' And yet he stops short of true realism."

Much the same feeling of repulsion is exprest in the St. Louis *Mirror*, by Mr. Reedy, who doesn't think that Mr. Masefield, "with all his veritism, makes much more powerful an impression than is made by some of the village tales of that too-much-neglected poet, George Crabbe":

"All of intensity and of accuracy of vulgar idiom is not conveyed in the iteration of the one short and ugly word of Anglo-Saxon descriptive of the woman who sells her virtue, but Mr. Masefield seems to think so. 'The Widow in the Bye-Street' may be as finely true in primordial fashion as some of the British critics aver, but—not when you think of 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles,' or even of Kipling's 'Mary Pity Women.' And so with the poem, 'Biography,' in the recent *Forum*. . . . Still, faulty tho he be in his poetic conception, he is a man of broad, firm grasp of life, and his very failings are the stigmata of a genius, however confused and lawless in the manipulation of its medium of expression."

SABINE HOUDON.

From the bust by her father, Jean Antoine Houdon.

In the recent sale of the Doucet collection Miss Anne Morgan bid for this treasure but was defeated by the Duveens to the tune of $90,000. It was said later that they represented her father.

"DELIRIOUS SPENDING" OF OUR "ART DUKES"

WHAT IS THERE in a pastel drawing to make it worth $120,000? That is what many of the general public are asking, after reading that so much money was paid at the sale of the collection of Jacques Doucet in Paris the other day. Even the name of the artist, Quentin La Tour, can not be very familiar outside the circle of art-lovers. More than this, the price paid was approached by those given for other products of eighteenth-century art. For examples, $90,000 for a bust by Houdon (with Miss Anne Morgan among the competitors), $60,000 for a picture by Chardin; $14,000 for a drawing by Watteau. Have the art-collectors gone mad? asks the New York *Tribune*, being keyed to the question, perhaps, by the fact that when such prices prevail, the American buyer is immediately suggested. The "La Tour" is said to have fetched only $1,042 in a sale less than ten years ago. These facts, with the general one, that the Doucet collection in the aggregate brought nearly a million dollars, leads *The Tribune* to search for some explanation.

"We have to reckon at the outset with the superlative degree of artistic excellence illustrated by M. Doucet's treasures and the prestige which they have long enjoyed. . . . He is one of the best equipped of modern connoisseurs, a man of exquisite taste and judgment who has devotedly sought only the finest works of art in his field. An object bought at this sale will prove the better investment because it bears the imprimatur of the Doucet collection. But this alone would not account for the huge prices in question. These are due even more to certain social developments and to the shrewdness with which dealers possessing large capital have taken advantage of them, the whole business receiving so strong an impetus from American participation as to justify reference of the problem to conditions here rather than abroad.

"Years ago the more luxurious homes in this country were filled with 'period' decoration, different rooms being designed in this or that style, including a Moorish smoking-den well calculated to make a fastidious man fall in a fit. Then, as taste improved, an all-pervading harmony was sought. The Italian Renaissance came into vogue, bringing with it innumerable costly articles of furniture and decoration, so that to-day many an American family dwells in the atmosphere of a Florentine palazzo. In the hands of some of our most accomplished architects this movement has been, and still is, productive of very beautiful interiors. But in recent years the caprice of fashion has enormously stimulated the adoption of eighteenth-century French ideas, and in the fierce competition at the dispersal of the Doucet collection we may read the desire of the American

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millionaire to obtain precious embellishments for a house already designed, in all the details of its decoration and appointments, to receive them. If he has not been present in person, we may be sure that the dealers have kept him in mind."

The Doucet sale was preceded by another in which Regnault's "Salome" was bought for an American collector at a figure higher than the Louvre could bid. Immediately the outcry against the American octopus, so long clamant in London, was raised in Paris. There is one notable exception, however, in an article in *La Liberté* (Paris) by Mr. Paul Gaulot. In this statement, which is translated by the Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, we are told that the "friends of the Louvre" could, a few years ago, have purchased the "Salome" for one-fourteenth the sum just paid. Moreover, Mr. Gaulot is not disturbed over the exodus of French pictures. He writes:

"So far from regretting that one of the greatest masterpieces of modern French painting is probably going out of the country, the national pride should be gratified by the thought that those who will look on the picture in America will see at the same time a product of French genius. Every time this genius radiates into foreign countries it should be for real patriots an occasion for rejoicing.

"Artistic stagnation would result if every nation were able to gratify a selfish desire to keep to itself the most beautiful and celebrated works of its artists.

"If this were carried out consistently, Paris would have no Raffaels, Leonardos, Rembrandts, or Velasquezes, while foreigners would be ignorant of French masters.

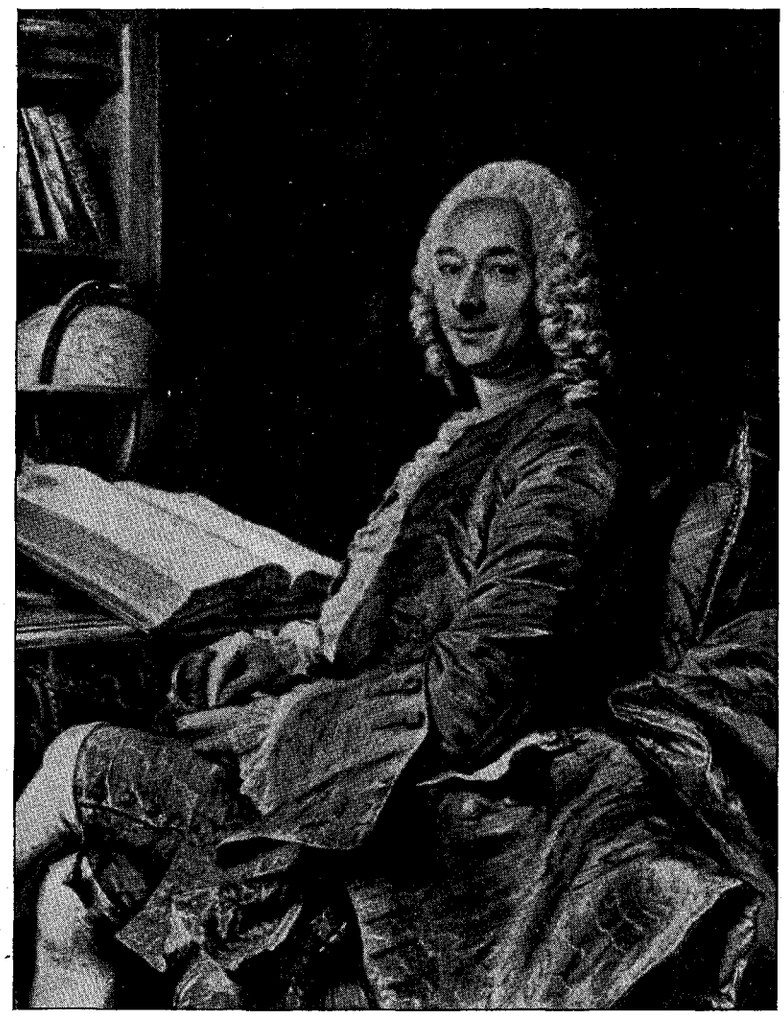
"If there is one nation more than another which should not be reproached for carrying off foreign works of art, it is America, who, if she did not lay other countries under contribution, would be poor indeed. Like all young peoples, she had to give her first attention to commerce, agriculture, and trade, and now the taste for culture has come to her with wealth, and it is natural that she should use her money to bring master canvases into her private galleries—and so much better for her neighbors.

"If to-day she takes away 'Salome,' and to-morrow yet other great paintings, there will always remain enough for France, thanks to the inexhaustible genius of French artists."

The Tribune, on this side, is not wholly complacent over the "delirious spending" of our "art dukes" who are "reviving the traditions of the Medicean ages." Writing thus:

"These men render, actually and prospectively, a solid service to the community. Tho their treasures are not generally accessible to the public view, they frequently figure in loan exhibitions, and there is good precedent for the hypothesis that most if not all of them will ultimately be deposited in our museums. But in the mean time the collectors with unlimited purses have demoralized the market. Beside them the ordinary amateur is as a sprat to a whale. Under the pressure of their ruthless demands the art-dealers plunge every day for a new 'record,' knowing full well that they can get their money back. The sale just ended may be said to have marked the conclusive elimination of that engaging type, the 'modest collector,' from the area of competition for old masters of any consequence at all, or even for modern works in certain categories. The price paid for Regnault's 'Salome' at the Carcano sale, only a few days ago, $105,600, shows that antiquity is not the sole object of auction-room extravagance.

"Where is it all going to carry the cult for fine pictures? Their value can never be exactly exprest, of course, in dollars and cents. But if a Rembrandt, say, is 'worth' $500,000 now, there is no earthly reason why it should not fetch, some day, a sum running up into the millions, and common sense rebels against any such prospect. Common sense, we may be told, has nothing to do with these matters, but in the long run, we believe, its behests are obeyed. Sooner or later this delirious spending of money on works of art, impossible to explain on grounds of mere thoughtful appreciation, will follow the old Dutch tulip craze into the limbo of exploded infatuations."



Courtesy of Durand-Ruel.

DUVAL DE L'EPINOY.

From a pastel portrait by Quentin La Tour, which, on the authority of the New York *Times*, was sold for $120,000. *The Sun* reports a more modest figure—$7,000. Either might be regarded exceptional. The picture brought $1,042 a few years ago.

It was hardly to be expected that the charge that buyers seek chiefly the charmed name of a great collector would be so quickly justified. Buyers are accused of having no judgment of their own, enabling them to select a work on its merits, but of gladly paying tens, hundreds, or even thousands more for a picture that has once "hung on the right nail." This phrase of Henri Rochefort was quoted in an article in our issue of March 30, on "the snobbery of high prices," where it was averred that "startling prices . . . are paid for the glamour of accredited salesrooms . . . or the notoriety of the former owners." A Paris dispatch of June 12 to *The Sun* reads:

"The sale of the collection of the Countess Benedetti to-day showed that the bidding-fever which marked the Doucet sale had died out. Ten fine eighteenth-century prints averaged 93 francs. A good Canalette fetched 8,000 francs."

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

CRUELTIES TO KOREAN CHRISTIANS

THE PRESBYTERIAN Board of Foreign Missions is making public its failure during the past six months to arrive at a satisfactory settlement with the Japanese Government concerning the imprisonment and torture of Korean Christians. On June 5 the Board announced, through the press, that a letter had been received from the Japanese Ambassador in Washington, Viscount Chinda, "refusing to make 'a full and formal reply' on the Korean missionary question." Trouble has long existed in Korea over charges of conspiracy to assassinate the Japanese governor-general, Count Terauchi. It is said that "about 6,000 persons, practically all Christians, have been arrested under this charge" and the Japanese, so the New York *Tribune* prints, "are said to have put forth the extravagant claim that ten thousand in all, which is practically the entire Christian Church of Korea, are implicated in the plot." *The Tribune* rehearses the diplomatic correspondence that has been carried on during the past few months. On February 16, 1912, the Imperial Japanese Embassy in Washington transmitted to the board a memorandum from Count Terauchi, which said:

"The principle that politics and religion should in no wise be mixt up, but always kept separate from each other, has been invariably maintained, not only by myself but also by my predecessors. The object of both is to promote the welfare of the people in Korea, but each has a different way from the other and must not go across.

"I am therefore much pleased to hear your assurance that the Christian Church as a whole, adhering to this principle, has steadily and continuously counseled submission to the new government, and further assurance that violation of law, sedition, or any form of criminality, either within or without the Church, can not be condoned by you. On the contrary, you stand ready to support the authorities in inflicting due punishment if any member of the Church or any church officer is shown by a fair trial to be guilty of such conduct.

"You say that the rumor is current that 'the Government believes that the Christian Church is honeycombed by sedition.' It is unnecessary to contradict such absurd rumor, which has not even the slightest foundation. It is not wholly unreasonable, however, for ignorant or ill-informed Koreans to conclude that because arrests have been made of the members of the Christian Church or schools the authorities had a suspicion of the Church.

"But, as a matter of fact, that such arrests had no concern whatever to the Church itself, or any religious belief of the persons so arrested, would be easily understood by men of even ordinary intelligence."

In the letter received from Ambassador Chinda, June 5, by the Board of Foreign Missions, the Ambassador wrote:

"In view of the fact that the statements made therein by the Governor-General cover to a great extent the ground contained in your communication above alluded to, it is needless for me to say that, from the very nature of the case, the Japanese Government, or any other government, would not certainly feel disposed to, or, even if disposed, enabled to, give a formal and full reply respecting a criminal case involving grave political offense and pending before the competent judicial authorities."

In the New York *Sun* Mr. Nolan R. Best, editor of *The Continent* (Chicago), gives a review of the troubles, which affect Presbyterians principally because that church has been in active operation in Korea for twenty-five years, and the majority of the prisoners are its members. He says:

"It is almost a year now since complaints came from Korea that the Japanese military authorities there were arresting Christians on trumped-up charges of conspiracy and torturing them in prisons to make them confess plots against the Government. The missionaries in Korea are so fearful of being charged with interference with the Government that they waited six months before making any general complaint. For six months now they have been making very careful and respectful protests to Count Terauchi, the Japanese Governor-General at Seoul, Korea. In these protests the missionary board in New York has been patiently backing them up. The only reply they have succeeded in getting from the Government is a general denial of tortures and a general affirmation of the guilt of the accused. But the missionaries consider the word of their Korean converts a good deal better than the word of the Japanese military authorities.

"The missionaries insist that the Koreans arrested are in almost every case important leaders in the Church. One of the chief prisoners is Yun Chi Ho, formerly a Cabinet Minister of Korea, and now president of a Methodist college at Song-do, said to be the most eminent Korean now alive. In Syen Chun all the Korean teachers of a missionary school were arrested and the school had to close. A church in north Korea saw all its officers arrested and imprisoned. It then elected new officers, and they were arrested and imprisoned. When a third set had been elected and likewise dragged off to prison, the church decided to get along without officers.

"Count Terauchi denies the practise of torture of suspected prisoners. This is said to be according to the Japanese code, which forbids any treatment of prisoners which breaks the skin. But the Japanese are alleged to have devised many painful methods of breaking the will of prisoners which leave no bodily marks, especially a plan of hanging men up by the chin so that their toes barely touch the ground."

NEED OF SHELVING THE VEDAS

THE HINDU, it appears, can not carry out the notions he has received from the West about social reform and at the same time acknowledge the authority of the Vedas. One course or the other must be abandoned; and he himself, we are told, is beginning to admit the truth of the missionary formula that no social progress is possible so long as he clings to his religion. Efforts have been made to read into the ancient Hindu literature authority for the changes in social life, particularly in marriage customs, that the Hindu has been trying to bring about. A practical confession of failure is made by a Hindu, writing under the pen-name of "An Aryan" in *The Times of India* (Bombay). He refers to a case in which a Sudra married a Brahman woman in defiance of the dictates of the caste system. The union has been pronounced void and illegal by the highest court of judicature in the land, and the decision seems to deal a death-blow to the movements which aim at inter-caste marriages so passionately advocated by modernized Hindus who push their propaganda by means of cooked-up Sanskrit texts. The writer bluntly remarks:

"The Bombay High Court decided the other day that the marriage of a Brahman woman with a Sudra man is void in law. . . . No Smriti (Hindu scripture) supports such a marriage, and no Pandit will give his vote for it. The Smritis do not want people who perpetrate such alliances to remain in orthodox society, and the wisest course for them would be to reciprocate the sentiment and assert their independence of a society which does not want them. They may not renounce the Hindu religion, but by the very marriage they renounce the authority of the Smritis. If they declare that they do not profess the religion of the Smritis or the Hindu religion in so far as it governs social customs, the Government will give them what the Pandit can not. The Pandit can not make new laws. The Government can give, has given, and will give new laws to those who will only have the courage and candor to declare that they do not accept the authority of the Shastras (Hindu scriptures)."

Even if it may be supposed that the Pandits of India conscientiously could interpret the Hindu scriptures as according permission to men and women of different castes to enter into matrimonial alliances, widows to remarry, and girls to remain unwedded until they are physically and mentally mature, and allowing the Hindus to cross the sea (things which the Hindu

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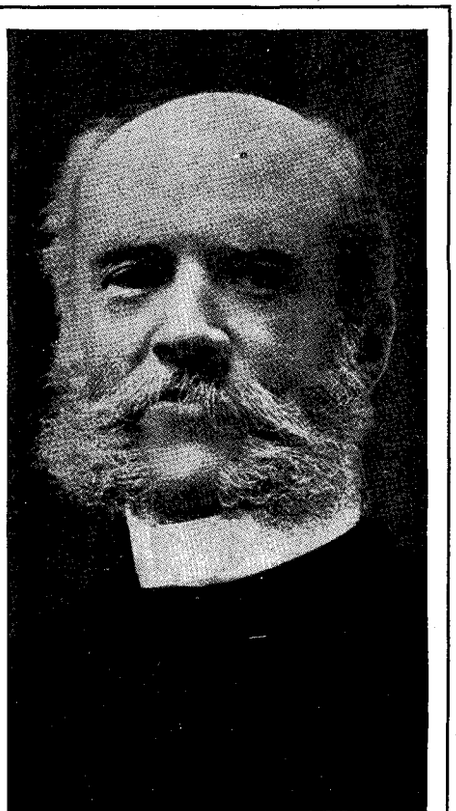
reformers want, but which Hinduism, as understood, to-day does not sanction), past experience makes it certain that they never will read such things into the Shastras, much as Westernized Hindus may want them to do so. This is an axiom, in the sight of all foreigners who know Hindustan; but educated East-Indians wilfully shut their eyes to the manifest facts, and for years they have been making an attempt to convert Pandits to their view. Recently a great effort to modernize the Pandits has proved an ignominious failure. The Indian social reformer thus writes of this endeavor, and the futility of any more such experiments:

"The Pandits' conference at Conjeevaram, convened by Sir Subrahmany Iyer and Professor Rangachary with the object of settling social problems, had to be dissolved on the second day of its meeting without transacting the business for which it was called. The President and the Pandits were unable to agree on the procedure to be followed, the President insisting on methods of conducting the discussions which were resented by the Pandits as heterodox and alien. The Pandits preferred to follow the traditional method of disputation, which was the exact counterpart of the 'wrangling' of the Middle Ages in Europe. If we may say so without disrespect, the Professor need not have gone all the way to Conjeevaram to discover that it is impossible to discuss business with Pandits. Diwan Bahadur Raghunath Rao (one of the leaders of the Hindu social reform movement), who has had an extensive experience of Pandits, firmly declined a public challenge not long ago to discuss social reform with them and the old gentleman must be quietly chuckling over the Professor's adventure. We trust that the Conjeevaram conference would convince Sir Subrahmany Iyer and others that to attempt to get Pandits to discuss social matters is futile."



METHODISM'S RETIRING EDITOR.

"Broad in sympathy, but relentless in investigation, Dr. Buckley was not only a great editor, but a peerless ecclesiastical statesman."

KEEPING THE PULPIT "FENCED"—New York Episcopalianism comes in for censure from England for its liberalism in the matter of admitting to its pulpit speakers who are outside the pale of ordination. The monthly magazine *The Churchman* (London) takes this unfavorable view:

"Some time ago Canon Hay Aitken suggested the possibility of interchange of pulpits between Churchmen and Nonconformists. His suggestion provoked controversy, and lately the correspondence of the controversy has been published. There are difficulties, some of them so great that we are not sure that it is the best road to unity. One of them has just come into lurid light.

"A New York clergyman, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has invited into his pulpit the son of the founder of Bahaism and an apostle of that cult. Bahaism aims at regenerating Islam. It hopes to permeate it with a higher morality and a deeper theology, but it makes no pretense of being itself Christian. Abdul Baha does not believe in the resurrection of Christ, yet he preaches on the first Sunday after Easter in a New York church. He kindly praises Christian ethics, and advocates social and political peace. In the canons of the American Church there is a provision whereby the Bishop may permit Christian men, not ministers of the Church, to give occasional addresses. In this case that provision has been abused. In whatever plans we make for the future of the Church and of the churches we must see to it that such a scandal as this is made impossible. Sometimes the English pulpit is abused by politics or by partizanship; we must see to it that the place where the Gospel is wont to be preached is not reduced to the level of the rostrum in a debating-society. The fencing of the table is an old and ever-pressing duty; the fencing of the pulpit must not be ignored."

DR. BUCKLEY LEAVING JOURNALISM

RELIGIOUS JOURNALISM "has just lost one of its most brilliant ornaments," says *The Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia), in the retirement of Dr. James M. Buckley from the editorship of the New York *Christian Advocate*. The use of the word "ornament" in this tribute to the Methodist editor is to be construed "in its widest and best sense," this journal adds. "Broad in sympathy, but relentless in investigation, Dr. Buckley was not only a great editor, but a peerless ecclesiastical statesman." He might at times have appeared "autocratic" to his weaker brethren; but then, it is added, "none had a better right, and time has proved that his positions were almost invariably right." This tribute from the journal of a sister denomination is naturally seconded by the Methodist papers which review his great work for his own church. *The Central Christian Advocate* (Kansas City) declares:

"Dr. Buckley has been known, feared, trusted, revered, followed, loved, for well-nigh two generations. A master in dialectic, with powers of dissection so absolute as at times to seem merciless; so faithful as to favor none; without fear and without reproach; indifferent to blame; uninfluenced by praise; with an unappeasable appetite for knowledge; with a memory that seized, classified, and held at call the widest reading and observation; with a devotion that was absolute, but cool in moments of crisis; who has exercised so wide and so profound an influence in shaping Methodism in this land as he? And who throughout the earth from our ranks has been more widely known?"

He might have been a bishop, says the Toronto *Christian Guardian*, "but he preferred to serve the Church in the capacity of editor, and his name has been for years a household word in Methodism." In a valedictory appearing in his own paper on June 6, Dr. Buckley writes:

"It is not for me to praise or blame my work.

"It is, however, a duty and pleasure to say that in the vicissitudes of thirty-two years I have been encouraged and assisted by my readers. On beginning my work I wondered where and how I could secure material for editorials, but for many years it has been difficult to find room in the paper for what seemed to be necessary. Some of the germs of editorials have been suggested by bishops, presidents of colleges, judges, physicians, merchants, public-school teachers, Sunday-school teachers, and laymen of every degree; other themes have come from the sad and lonely, from the poor and isolated, from prisoners, from sailors, from workers in the farthest mission field, from young men and women, and from parents and children. To the above unpaid helpers I am thankful.

"Occasionally friends and some periodicals have asked whether the editing of a paper owned by a church is not a kind of slavery. Had I found it so, I should not have been a candidate for a second election.

"The Book Committee has not once criticized to me the contents of *The Christian Advocate*. The book agents, under whose administration each number of the paper passes for printing and distribution, have never interfered with my freedom of thought

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and speech. On the other hand, they have always given me such additional facilities as were asked.

"Not one of the bishops ever interfered or proffered hints, without my first asking their views—not to command but to enlighten me.

"Freedom is necessary to an editor. Without it he is a slave; even the fear of freedom's loss paralyzes his pen. When the *General* Conference reelects the editor of a paper owned by the Church it lifts him above restricted localities, above a small body which may remove him from office by a majority of one. During all these years I have been free. When the Conference reelected me, I returned to the work with more zest than before. Had they selected another I should have willingly returned to the ministry; which I had found, when blest by the Holy Spirit, the most delightful of all human occupations.

"On one occasion General Grant was incensed at an orator who addrest him on a festal day, because none of his subordinate generals, majors, colonels, lieutenants, and men in the ranks were mentioned. The General broke out: '*What could I have done* without their help? Never commend me without commending *them!*' The successive assistant editors and office force and the regular correspondents are to be considered in any estimate of the work of the editor. In this respect he who now descends from the tripod has been very fortunate."

IS THERE A "CATHOLIC MENACE"?

THERE ARE RUMORS of a new religious or anti-ecclesiastical journal called *The Menace*, and the danger of which it is to give repeated warning is the Catholic Church. Naturally, then, if any one church can constitute a "menace," people are asking how, and *The Independent* (New York) undertakes to answer. This journal has sometimes been outspoken against the Catholic Church, but in this instance it thinks no one "need sit up nights to worry about the menace of Roman Catholicism." "The Menace" strikes *The Independent* as merely a "new shiver," similar to the "great scare" that "shivered the country" in the decade before the Civil War. Then it was feared that the Catholic Church "was about to capture the nation and overthrow our liberties." This shiver culminated in the organization of a secret political party called the Know-nothings, that "captured State after State and ended with the destruction of the Whig Party." It is a sort of recrudescence of this worry that *The Independent* sees, and dismisses in this benevolent vein:

"Indeed, that Church is worrying a good deal more about the menace of Protestantism. By a liberal calculation, counting in all who have ever been baptized, no matter how utterly they have given up their faith, Catholicism claims fourteen millions of people, but one in seven of our population. Their numbers would forbid their being a menace except in certain cities where they congregate, but in not one of which have they overthrown a single one of our cherished institutions. They are much more given to building expensive churches and cathedrals, and giving grandeur and dignity to their higher clergy, and in various displays, processions, and shows, than they are in overthrowing anything.

"They are much afraid that their people will run away from them, and they tell each other that if they could have held their own children they would now be twenty or thirty millions instead of fourteen. To keep their own people they found many hospitals and orphanages, and they build parochial schools to teach their boys and girls, and boarding-schools for the few who can pay. These are not dangerous; they are of benefit. The only anxiety any one need to feel is from the claim of their clergy that the State should support their parochial schools. But we do not believe the Catholic laity desire it. They have most of them been educated in the public schools, except the first few years when learning their letters and catechism and prayers; and just now Catholic priests are telling their people that much of this memorizing does not stick. In a Protestant environment, they say, it is too soon unlearned.

"Their papers are quoting with futile comments a bright letter from a Catholic young woman who complains that there are more old maids in the American Catholic Church than in any other communion in Christendom, and that the reason is that boys and girls educated by the Church apart from each other in its colleges and convents have no such fair chance to get acquainted as Protestant young people have, and the girls are more likely to meet desirable Protestant young men, but whom they are forbidden to marry."

If there be "menace," asks this paper, does it have its basis in the fact that the "Government has been tender in its dealings with Catholics"?

"Probably. It is not strange that a President or a Senator has political votes in mind. The negro vote, the temperance vote, the saloon vote, are all considered as well as the Catholic vote. Roosevelt and Taft have been very good to the Catholic Church in the Philippines and in Cuba. Roosevelt sent Taft to Rome to settle with the Pope the friar lands trouble. Taft postponed Commissioner Valentine's order forbidding the wearing of the religious garb in Indian schools. The Commissioner was right in principle, but the error was an earlier one in giving continued government support to any religious schools. Besides, there is no menace there. Indians are an insignificant contingent anyhow. It is important that justice be done them, as must be done to other persons confined in prisons and hospitals; but the country's future depends on citizens, and on well people and those who mean to obey the law. This matter of garb has made more rumpus in ecclesiastical circles than it is worth. Nor is there anything more than an occasion to laugh in the suppression of Tom Watson by the Georgia delegates to the Democratic convention because he had in his own rude way lampooned the dignitaries of the Catholic Church. Of course they did not want as their spokesman a man who would drive off Catholic votes. Theirs is good politics, but it does not amount to a menace."

The Independent sees a "fair field between the two camps of faith in the United States," and does not fear the result; adding, however, this criticism of the Vatican's rule:

"But we did not speak with absolute correctness. Our Government gives equal privilege to both, and prefers, if she favors either, to favor the weaker, and the weaker are grateful to either President. But it is not quite a fair field, for the Catholics are not only in the minority, but they are handicapped by the fetters put upon them by Rome. They must all speak one voice, and that a voice imposed. When free they will be stronger and in better courage and with a better cause. Then we may hope to see more fellowship, more unity of purpose for the good of people; and in it all no menace, only benefit of service for the nation and the world. We are all Christians, disciples of one Master, and it is a pity we are so much apart. We need to consider the old fable of the bundle of sticks."

PLACING BLAME FOR LABOR UNREST — Mr. Seebohm Rowntree, of the great English firm of Rowntree & Co., writes in the London *Daily Mail* that "the churches are seriously to blame for not having roused us" from the spirit of complacency with the inequality of things "so utterly opposed to the great principle of brotherhood for which they are supposed to stand," adding:

"Had they played their part in making us vitally conscious that all our opportunities and talents and possessions should be regarded as a trust, to be utilized not for our own ends, but for the benefit of the community, we should never have heard of labor unrest.

"It is because we have *forgotten our trust* that labor rises and says to us: 'If neither love nor justice can induce you to share the good things of the world with your coworkers on fair terms, we who have suffered for generations must demand our share by force.'

"We must recognize that if justice is to be done to the workers, it will mean sacrifice on the part of the rich. No doubt, as the demand for higher wages and better conditions of work becomes more insistent, the employing classes will improve their methods of organization, and, in many industries, great improvements can be made in the lot of the workers without materially lessening the earnings of capital. But this will not solve the problem. The poverty at one end of the social scale will not be removed except by encroaching heavily upon the great riches at the other end. I think during the next few years we shall see labor organized more effectively than ever before, successfully demanding a much larger share of the wealth annually produced."

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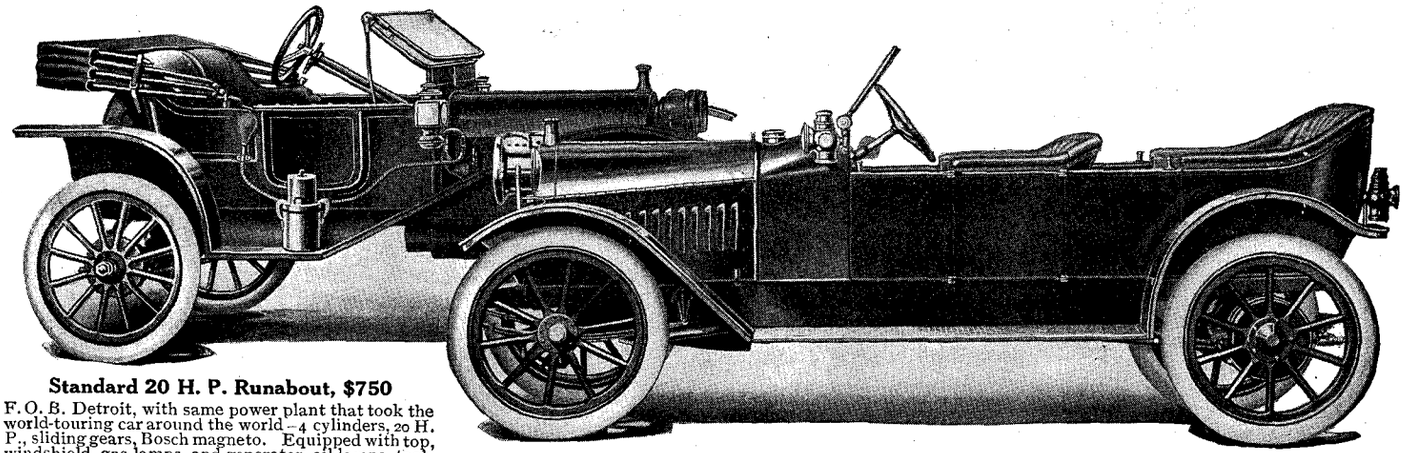
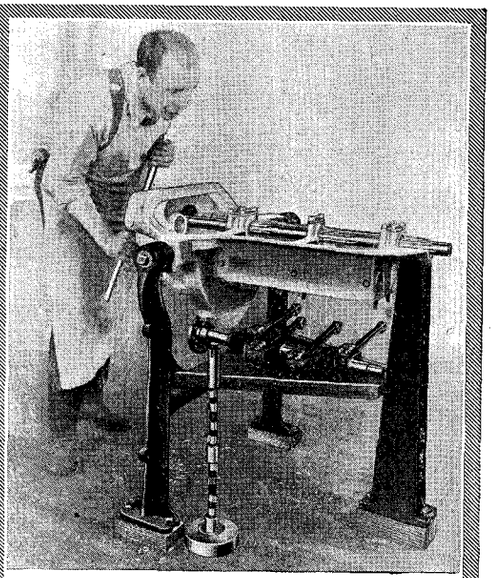


Standard 20 H. P. Runabout, $750

F. O. B. Detroit, with same power plant that took the world-touring car around the world—4 cylinders, 20 H. P., sliding gears, Bosch magneto. Equipped with top, windshield, gas lamps and generator, oil lamps, tools and horn. Roadster, 110-inch wheelbase, $850.

Long-Stroke "32" Touring Car, $900

F. O. B. Detroit, including equipment of windshield gas lamps and generator, oil lamps, tools and horn. Three speeds forward and reverse; sliding gears. Four cylinder motor, 3¼-inch bore and 5½-inch stroke. Bosch magneto. 106-inch wheelbase; 32 x 3½-inch tires. Color, Standard Hupmobile Blue. **Roadster, $900**



This man's duty is to ream out the main bearings of the motor.

The three bearings are reamed out at the same time; perfect alignment being thus assured by the very first operation to which they are submitted after having been cast.

From this operation, the crank case passes on to the skilled workers who scrape the bearings to a minute degree of exactness and marvelous smoothness, fitting the crankshaft with such nicety that any possibility of undue or uneven wear is precluded.

Please note the extra-generous width of the two end bearings; and the third or center bearing for the crankshaft—a decidedly unusual feature, in a motor cast en bloc, unless the car costs about $2,500.

The careful workmanship told of here is typical of every operation in the great Hupmobile plant.

The three crankshaft bearings, instead of the two usually provided in a medium priced car, are indicative of the high quality and the exceptional value that stamp the Hupmobile an unusual car.

Beneath the crank case in the picture is shown the crankshaft, with connecting rods in place; and on the floor is shown the three-bearing camshaft.

Hupmobile

$900

One thought dominates this organization and impresses itself upon every operation that enters into the construction of the car.

To build for the future, and not for the sales of the moment—to build so scrupulously, so soundly and so well, that the lapse of years will find in the Hupmobile owner a deep and abiding sense of service rendered and value received.

We believe the Hupmobile to be, in its class, the best car in the world.

Hupp Motor Car Company,
1243 Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Canadian Factory, Windsor, Ontario

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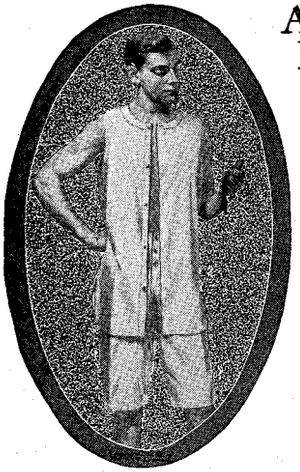

Afloat or Ashore In Town or Out Wear B. V. D.

PUT it in your bag—put it in your trunk—*put it on!* It leaves you arm-free, leg-free and body-free, because it is *Loose Fitting*. B. V. D. Coat Cut Undershirts, Knee Length Drawers or Union Suits *keep you cool* and "feeling fit," lightening the day's work and adding spice to sport and zest to "vacationing" on land or water.

They are made of light, durable woven materials, soft to the skin. Quality of fabrics, true-to-size fit, careful workmanship and long wear are assured and insured by *This Red Woven Label*

B. V. D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50 the garment.

MADE FOR THE B.V.D. BEST RETAIL TRADE

B. V. D. Union Suits (Pat. U. S. A. April 30th, 1907.) $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00 and $5.00 the suit.

(Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. and Foreign Countries.)

THE B. V. D. COMPANY, NEW YORK.

London Selling Agency:
66, Aldermanbury, E. C.

$18 for New Typewriter

This $18 typewriter is speedy and up-to-date. Turns out as perfect work as high priced machine and is **portable.** Weighs but 76 ounces. Easily carried in overcoat pocket or grip for home use or trips.

BENNETT Portable Typewriter

was perfected by a mechanical wizard. Only 250 parts. Others have 1700 to 3700. Hence our $18 price. Made in famous Elliott-Fisher Billing Machine Factory and *sold on money-back-unless-satisfied guaranty.* Over 25,000 in use. Send for catalog and special proposition. Agents wanted.

A. X. Bennett Typewriter Co.
366 Broadway, New York

NOTE THE SIMPLICITY

of making perfect duplicates with the **Daus IMPROVED Tip-Top Duplicator.** No intricate mechanism. No printer's ink. Always ready. 100 copies from pen-written and 50 from type-written original. Useful in any business. Sent on Ten Days' Trial Without Deposit. Complete Duplicator contains roll of "**Dauseo**" **Oiled Parchment Back** duplicating surface, which can be used over and over again, price - - **$5**

FELIX P. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO., Daus Bldg., 111 John St., N. Y.

FOR AUTOMOBILES

Good oil gives you your money's worth from your engine; bad oil ruins it. Why take chances?

PANHARD OIL

Is the highest quality that can be produced. Insist on getting it. Look for the checkerboard mark both on cans and barrels.

Our booklet, "Motor Lubrication", contains valuable lubricating information. Sent in return for your dealer's name.

George A. Haws, 68 Pine St., N. Y.
Dealers: *Write for "Help Sell" plan*

FOR MOTOR BOATS

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

AN AMERICAN GIRL REFORMING INDIA

THE people of India have been told for many years that child marriage is hardly second to the dead hands of caste, fatalism, and superstition in holding back that great Empire's stagnant but prolific millions, but it remained for a young California woman to start, single-handed, the first promising campaign against this ancient social evil. For decade after decade social uplifters in Europe and America have believed with Kipling, says the New York *Sun*, that you must not try to hurry the East—and, of course, the East has never thought of doing any hurrying of her own free will. The story of child marriage is as old as India itself, but people, doubtless, will go on repeating it until the old custom, with its cruelties to children and its blighting effect upon the race, is wiped out. A repetition of it by a traveling lecturer in a California town a few years ago set Miss Carrie A. Tennant thinking, and out of her thoughts came inspiration, followed by action, says *The Sun* in an interesting article on the young woman and her work. The supposed magnitude of the undertaking, and the bewildering distance between Southern Asia and the Western World, had discouraged many reform missionaries of practical experience, but Miss Tennant made up her mind to tackle the job, no matter who had shied at it. She gave the subject considerable thought after hearing the lecture, and a few months later she solved the problem in true American-girl fashion. She did not know whether she could accomplish anything or not, but she was bent on having a try at it in her own way. She went to Calcutta early in 1909, and spent nearly two years studying conditions. In December, 1910, while attending a social-welfare conference at Allahabad, she met many prominent natives who were willing to listen to her plans, and give her plenty of latitude to do the work in her own way. Terms were agreed upon, and she went to work in January, 1911. Of what she has already accomplished, *The Sun* says:

Her success is surprizing. It is even a little amusing. The absolute frankness with which she tells audiences composed of dignitaries and men of the highest caste that their country is in a desperately low condition, and that it is up to them to get busy and do something about it, is rather startling.

She calmly informs the young men that they are weaklings compared with men of other countries—and they applaud violently. She tells them that when child marriage is abolished "then alone will there be hope for caste-ridden India!" And for reply they go up and join her league. She reasons, pleads, scolds, any-

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thing to rouse them from their Oriental passivity. And they give her a vote of thanks for it.

Probably most of them know that she tells the truth. While the system of child marriage can not rouse in their minds the horror with which Americans view it, the educated Hindu nevertheless admits that it is at least a bad thing for his country. The personal side of it, the tragedy of the wretched lives of millions of little girls, does not grip him as it does the American man and woman. If it did, Miss Tennant might sail for home to-morrow. Even the indolence of India would then disappear. There would be no more child wives. And if there were no child wives, there would be none of those tragic little figures on the world's stage—the child widows.

In Bengal alone, according to the latest census, one girl in every five is a widow. Some of them are mere babies only a year old. Others are just budding into womanhood with a natural right to love and happiness, home and children. Yet every one of these widows is condemned to a wretched existence. She must perform the meanest labor, wear only the coarsest and scantiest of clothing. She is not allowed to be present at any social gathering. She can never marry. She is a slave to everybody. All because in some mysterious astrological fashion her set of stars is supposed to have been unfavorable to her husband's, and therefore to have caused his death.

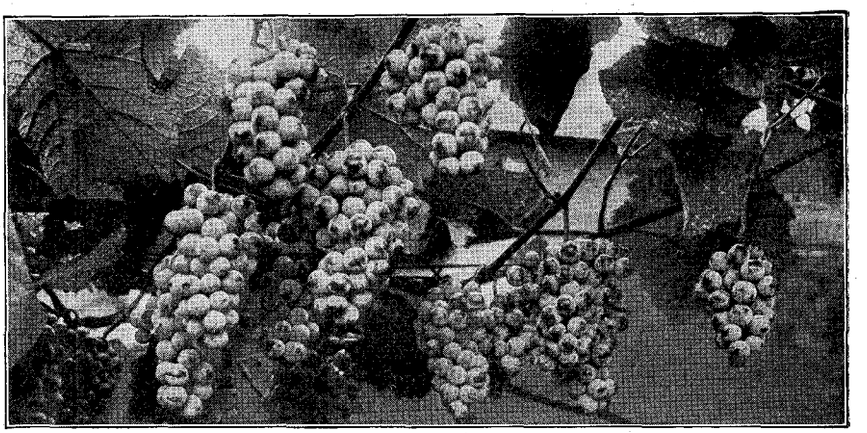
Thousands of little wives, too, whose horoscope has agreed with that of the bridegroom sufficiently to permit him to survive, are yet almost as badly off. Girls of nine or ten years are married to men from twenty-five to eighty years old. They are taken from their own homes, and become absolutely subject to the husband and the husband's mother or grandmother. They are often beaten for some trifling, childish fault, or even for no fault at all. Suicide by child wives and widows is not uncommon.

A recent census of India showed that there were about 325,000 widows under fifteen years of age. About 15,000 of them were less than five years old. There were 10,000 babies less than a year old who were nominally wives. Thousands of children from nine to twelve years old are actually wives living with their husbands. At one of Miss Tennant's meetings for women, she asked all those present who had been married before they were twelve to stand. Among those who rose were eighteen young girls, one of them a recent bride, only eight years old.

At the same meeting a Hindu woman, thirty years old, told her own story, and finished by bitterly condemning the custom of which she had been the victim. She had been married at the age of nine, and had been the mother of seven children, only one of whom was then living. Before this meeting broke up those present who were opposed to early marriage were asked to raise their hands. With the exception of four, every woman and girl put up her hand. This meeting was at Lucknow.

The mortality among the children of these marriages is great. A Calcutta physician said that in his practise one-third of the children born of mothers under sixteen died in infancy. The mothers themselves are often physical wrecks when mere chil-

Do You Know the Health Value of Grapes?—and Grape Juice?



THAT they are blood builders and tonic, yielders of energy and vitality, enemies of dyspepsia?

—That across the water grape "cures" are an institution, and that thousands benefit by them yearly?

—That pure rich *grape juice*, undiluted and unsweetened, gives you all these health qualities in a delightful, delicious and refreshing form—

—And that the purest and richest grape juice that it is possible to produce is

Armour's Grape Juice

The Family Drink

Bottled Where the Best Grapes Grow

The Armour Factories, situated in the heart of the famous Michigan and New York vineyard districts, command the cream of each season's crop.

The splendid purple Concords, left on the vines until ready to burst with the juice, go to press the day they are gathered.

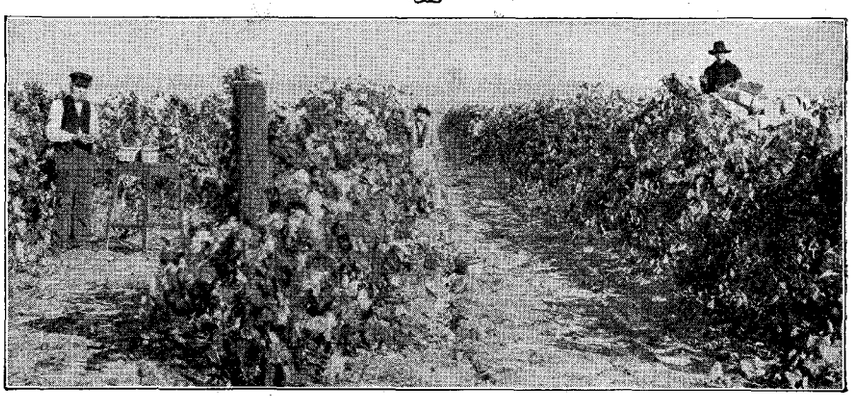
Preservation is by sterilization and air tight bottling.

Drunk with meals and between meals, Armour's Grape Juice refreshes and invigorates, offering a resistance to the enervating effect of hot weather.

Is sold by most grocers and druggists, at fountains, buffets and clubs.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will send you a trial dozen pints for $3, express prepaid. Address Armour & Company, Dept. 155, Chicago.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY



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Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

If you Ford it—you'll cut the world in half, double the length of your day, and increase your pleasures tremendously. Your debt to yourself will never be paid until you drive a Model T. It's the one car that completely fulfills its purpose—without excessive expense.

Seventy-five thousand new Fords go into service this season—a proof of their unequaled merit. The price is $590 for the roadster, $690 for the five passenger touring car and $700 for the delivery car—complete with all equipment, f. o. b. Detroit. Get new catalogue from Ford Motor Company, Detroit—and name of nearest representative.

SURBRUG'S
ARCADIA
MIXTURE

In each pound there are three to four hundred pipefuls—it costs $2.00 per pound—three-quarters of a cent a pipe.

If you smoke five pipes a day it's less than four cents—five hours of pleasure for four cents—certainly ARCADIA is cheap enough for you to smoke.

SEND 10 CENTS for a sample of the most perfect tobacco known.

THE SURBRUG CO., 204 Broadway, New York

In automobiling, an instant, clearly heard, unmistakable warning is as important as human life.

We have established a new standard for motor signaling in our recently perfected

WAYMAKER HORN

With pedal and cable **Foot Control** it excels anything in its class; but with pneumatic **Hand Control** it combines every advantage of electric and exhaust horns, without the defects of either. Easy to attach, self-cleaning, maintained without expense or bother, its tones are pleasing and its effect magical in clearing the way

Prices are (**Foot Control**) $6, $7, $8, and $9 each, including coupling, cable, pedal, etc., ready to attach. **Hand Control**, from steering wheel, $4 extra. Send for descriptive booklet L. Mention the car you run.

The **Waymaker Horn** is sold by the best dealers everywhere **on 30-day trial**—with money refunded if not entirely satisfactory. Show this advertisement to your dealer; or write

LEE TIRE & RUBBER CO.
CONSHOHOCKEN, PA.
J. Ellwood Lee, President

"Turns *Miles* into *Smiles*"

dren. A Hindu physician says that 25 per cent. of the women die prematurely because of early marriages and another 25 per cent. become invalids from the same cause.

Child marriage does not concern the girls alone. Boys, too, are betrothed in infancy and are married when they ought to have no other care than to go to school and excel in some good sport. Many of them keep on at school even when they are husbands and fathers. In one school of 500 boys 200 of them were fathers.

Miss Tennant tells of one 16-year-old boy who married a 10-year-old girl. Inside of three years this very young couple had two children. The 19-year-old father was compelled to give up his studies, and, instead of forging ahead as he might have done if he had been free to complete his education, he had to take whatever employment he could get in order to take care of his family. He got work at wages that gave them a bare living.

Altho thoughtful men throughout India have admitted for years that child marriage is as great a curse to boys as to girls, and that there can be no regeneration of the country with its continuance, yet, according to their own newspapers, one American girl has stirred up more public sentiment than all previous efforts put together. She works under the auspices of the Hindu Marriage Reform League, but most of the $700 a year she spends comes from America. The article goes on:

Miss Tennant in fact has taken pains to fortify herself with a study of the great Hindu teachers, and she lays down the law, not only according to her own ideas but according to men who are held in reverence in India. At a men's meeting which she addrest in Cawnpore about six weeks ago she told some very plain truths.

"The physical decline of your race, which is the inevitable result of early marriage, is going on at a rate, as shown too plainly by the census reports, that must cause apprehension to all lovers of the country," she declared. "But, however guilty you may have been in the past, you are now slowly recovering from the stupor of ages.

"As to the proper age for marriage, one of your wise men said: 'Let a man who has finished his studentship espouse an auspicious wife.' Manu, your great teacher, said: 'Let a man of 30 years marry an agreeable girl. One marrying earlier deviates from duty.' Your ancient laws, as embodied in the Smritis, sanction the postponement of marriage until the parties are of a mature age.

"Perhaps you do not know that there are nine millions of girl wives in your country under the age of 15. Two and a half millions of them are under 11. There are 400,000 widows not yet in the teens!

"What do you think of the level of progress in a country where there is such an overwhelming number of child wives and widows without education, without healthy ideas, without a sane and ennobling outlook on life? How is your advancement possible when you tear girls from their elementary studies and hurry them into premature womanhood and when you condemn girl widows of tender age to a life with hardly a ray of sunshine to cheer its terrible rigors?"

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It is apparent that Miss Tennant does not lack the courage of her convictions and she brings always an array of supporting evidence. When she declares that early marriage is destructive of health she quotes native medical writers. She also brings instances of her own observation.

At one of her meetings for women, for example, the progress of the lecture was checked when a woman of about 50 fell in a fit. It developed that her mother was only 12 years old when she was born and that, as is often the case, both mother and daughter had never been well.

But Miss Tennant is wise enough to know that the chief aim of the Marriage Reform League can be achieved in only one way—through education. With all the emphasis at her command she pleads for greater opportunities for both boys and girls, but most—because they need it most—for the girls. Out of 35,000,000 girls between 5 and 14 years of age in India only one in seventy attends any school.

"Female education is extremely backward all over India except in the Punjab," says Miss Tennant. "There girls may remain in school unmarried up to 15 and 16 years of age. In Mysore they are doing well. They have established 294 schools for girls. In Baroda the latest report says that over 54,000 girls attended school last year, an increase of 10,000 over the number in the preceding year.

"In Mysore and Baroda an infant-marriage-prevention act has been passed. That it is having its effect is proved by the fact that while the number of persons in Baroda fined for transgressing this act was 17,386 two years ago, it was only 1,934 last year. But in most of India it seems almost a hopeless task to get any real chance for girls to be educated."

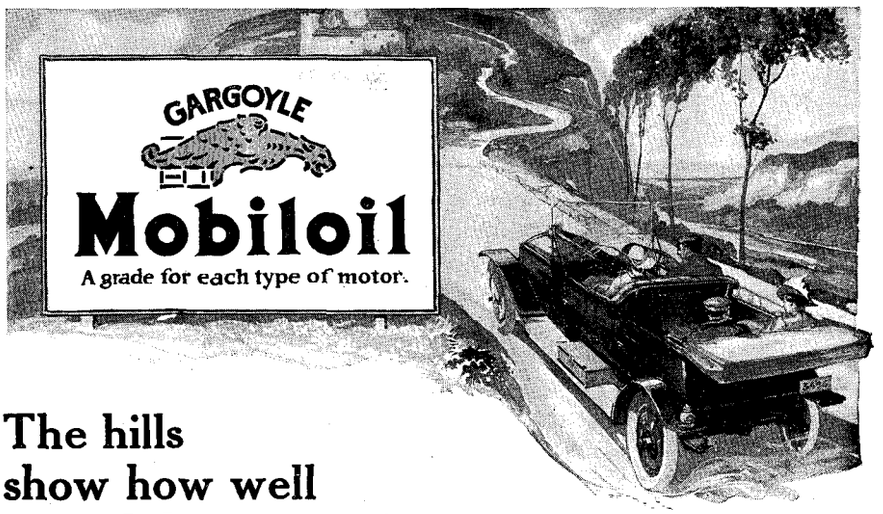
The trouble is chiefly with the old women, who are jealous of any change in the order of things, and with the men, who have the traditional masculine aversion to upheaval in the feminine world. Miss Tennant received a letter from a high-caste Brahmin lady, who wrote:

"Our hearts break within us when we realize that our educated fathers, brothers, and husbands have given us nothing to encourage us so as to deserve our thanks."

A FACTORY GIRL'S VACATION

FEW of the million or more men and women who will get vacations of from one to six weeks this summer ever imagined that a person could appreciate one day off, and that spent working at an unfamiliar job to pay transportation expenses. Probably few of them could get anything but misery out of such an experience, not because pleasure would be necessarily impossible, but because they could not adapt themselves to that sort of thing. But it can be done, the proof of which is furnished by Miss M. Jordan, a factory girl of Minneapolis, writing in *The Independent* (New York). Miss Jordan's somewhat pathetic letter, written in response to a request for descriptions of vacation experiences, won first prize over a large number of contributions. Here it is:

When the dismissal bell rang that third



The hills show how well your lubricant suits your car.

With the wrong oil your motor must overcome both the hill and the faulty lubrication.

You will find that the correct oil carries you much more easily over the hills at high speed. On heavy roads the correct oil will yield more power, and give freedom from pounding and over-heated motors.

Different types of motor demand different grades of oil. By a thorough analysis of various cars, we have prepared a complete lubricating schedule (printed in part below). It gives the grade of oil that will yield the greatest power from your motor. It will be sent you on request.

In power-engineering circles these recommendations from us would be accepted as authoritative. You may feel assured that, in quality, the oils specified on the chart set a world standard.

They are put up in barrels, half-barrels, and in 5 and 1 gallon sealed, white cans.

The oils (refined and filtered to remove free carbon) are named:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A."
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B."
Gargoyle Mobiloil "D."
Gargoyle Mobiloil "E."
Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic."

All are branded with the Gargoyle, which is our mark of manufacture.

A guide to correct Automobile lubrication

Explanation: In the schedule the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. For example, "A" means "Gargoyle Mobiloil A." "Arc" means "Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic." For all electric vehicles use Gargoyle Mobiloil A. The recommendations cover both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

MODEL OF CARS	1908 Summer	1908 Winter	1909 Summer	1909 Winter	1910 Summer	1910 Winter	1911 Summer	1911 Winter	1912 Summer	1912 Winter
Abbott Detroit	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Alco	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
American	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Apperson	E	E	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Atlas	A	A	E	E	E	E	E	E	A	A
" Com'l	....	....	E	E	E	E	Arc.	Arc.	A	A
Austin	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Autocar (2 cyl)	B	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (2 cyl) Com'l	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (4 cyl)	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Benz	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Bergdoll	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Brush	A	A	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E
Buick (2 cyl)	A	A	A	E	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (4 cyl)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac (1 cyl)	A	E	B	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
" (4 cyl)	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cartercar	A	E	A	A	A	E	A	E	A	E
" Com'l	B	A	A	A	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Case	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chadwick	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chalmers	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chase	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Cole	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Columbia	A	E	A	E	E	E	A	A	A	A
Columbia Knight	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A
Couple Gear	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Croxton-Keeton	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Daimler	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	A
Daimler Knight	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	Arc.
Darracq	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.
De Dion	B	A	B	A	B	E	B	A	B	A
Delahaye	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A
Delaunay-Belleville	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Elmore	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
E. M. F.	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Fiat	A	E	B	A	A	A	B	A	A	A
Flanders	....	....	....	....	E	E	E	E	Arc.	Arc.
Ford	A	E	E	E	A	Arc.	E	E	E	E
Franklin	B	E	B	E	B	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Com'l	B	E	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	Arc.
Gramm	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Gramm-Logan	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Hewitt (2 cyl)	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	....	....
Hewitt (4 cyl)	A	A	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	E	E
Hudson	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
International	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	B	B	A
Interstate	....	....	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Isotta	A	E	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Itala	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Jackson (2 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
" (4 cyl)	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Kelly	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Kissel-Kar	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Com'l	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

MODEL OF CARS	1908 Summer	1908 Winter	1909 Summer	1909 Winter	1910 Summer	1910 Winter	1911 Summer	1911 Winter	1912 Summer	1912 Winter
Kline Kar	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Knox	B	E	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Krit	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lambert	A	E	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Com'l	A	A	....	....	....	....	A	E	A	E
Lancia	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Locomobile	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Lozier	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Mack	A	A	A	E	A	E	A	E	E	E
Marion	A	A	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.
Marmon	B	E	Arc.	Arc.	A	E	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Matheson	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
Maxwell (2 cyl)	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
" (4 cyl)	....	....	E	E	E	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Mercedes	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E
Mercedes Knight	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A
Mercer	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Minerva Knight	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A
Mitchell	A	E	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Moon	A	E	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
National	A	E	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland	....	....	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard	E	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Panhard	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.
Panhard Knight	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A
Peerless	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Pennsylvania	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	A	....	....
Pierce Arrow	A	E	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Com'l	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Pope Hartford	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Premier	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Rambler	A	E	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Rapid	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Regal	....	....	....	....	A	E	A	Arc.	A	E
Renault	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	A	A	A	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Royal Tourist	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Selden	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.
Simplex	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Speedwell	....	....	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stanley	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Stearns	A	E	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stearns Knight	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A
Stevens Duryea	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stoddard Dayton	....	....	E	E	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Stoddard Dayton–Knight	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A
Thomas	A	E	E	E	E	E	E	A	E	B
Walter	A	E	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Welch	A	E	A	E	A	E	....	....	....	....
Welch Detroit	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	E	....	....
White (Gas)	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Steam)	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Winton	A	E	E	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

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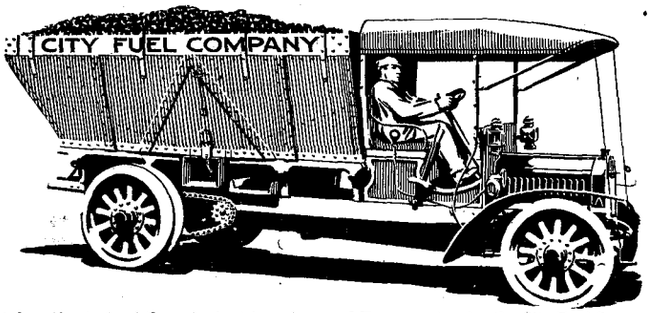

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of July, I climbed down from the high-stool where I had been pasting samples since seven o'clock and made my way to the elevator. I was worn out with the noise, the dirt and the foul air, and heartsick because of the oaths and jests heard all day long.

Tho I knew my face was covered with dust and grime I did not stop to wash at the dirty sink, where fifty or more were already congregated waiting their turn. Instead, I hurried on, conscious of my dusty and disheveled appearance, and also of a disgusting odor of glue. Ladies in dainty attire looked askance at me, and as I stept on the crowded street-car it seemed as if passengers drew away from me with a gesture of repulsion.

The long weary ride was at last at an end. I lived far out in order to get cheaper rent and purer air than can be obtained in the heart of the city. As I entered the little room which I shared with a girl friend, the shadows of twilight were falling. In the gloom I distinguished my friend sitting by the one window which supplied what air and light it could to the stuffy little room.

"Aren't you glad to-morrow is the Fourth?" she inquired.

"Indeed I am," I replied, sinking wearily into a chair.

"Let's go to the country," said Mamie.

"How I wish we could!" I exclaimed; "but you know we can not afford it."

"I've got it all planned out," continued Mamie. "It will cost us seventy-five cents to get out there and return, but we can earn that picking berries. Here's the advertisement in *The Journal*. 'Pickers wanted, good wages, take Minnetonka car.' Lizzie told me about it. She picked berries all one season. We'll take bread and butter with us and buy milk and berries out there. Just think, neither of us have tasted a strawberry this summer!"

"It will be sure to rain," I said dolefully. "Something always happens to spoil any pleasure we might have."

But it didn't. The next morning dawned bright and beautiful. By seven o'clock we were aboard the train and by eight o'clock we were walking swiftly along a country road toward Mr. T's residence.

Mr. T. engaged us readily, for many of his regular pickers had disappointed him, he said, on account of it being the Fourth. His son conducted us to the berry-patch and gave us each a crate containing sixteen small wooden boxes—for filling which we were to receive a cent and a half apiece.

"Isn't this some change from the factory?" I asked, looking around at the encircling woods and fields with white farmhouses nestling among them.

"Listen to that bird sing!" she replied.

"Don't stop," I said. "We must earn our fare out here, at any rate."

We worked hard all morning, but work under such circumstances is a pleasure; altho we did get somewhat stiff getting up and down so often. The birds sang to us, the soft winds played about us. I felt as if we had been transplanted to another planet.

By noon Mamie had earned sixty cents and I fifty. We climbed to the top of the hill to eat our luncheon. There in the shade of a great tree we partook of our bread, butter, berries, and a quart of milk which we had procured from a farmhouse nearby.

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From there we could see the blue lake and a white sailboat skimming its surface.

After an hour's rest we resumed our work. We were the only ones left in the field, as all the other workers had stopt at noon on account of it being the Fourth. At five o'clock, when the berries had to be shipped, Mamie had $1.05 to her credit and I ninety-five cents.

" If you want to keep on working, girls," said Mrs. T., " you can have all you will pick, for the ripe berries will be spoiled by to-morrow and it will be all the better for the vines to have them picked."

So we worked away until six o'clock, when we each had another crate full, Mamie helping me to finish mine as I was not so rapid a picker as she was. As this was rather more than we could carry back to the city Mrs. T. said she would keep one of the crates and pay us for it, as she wanted to make some jam.

We had enough bread and butter with us for our supper, so we bought another quart of milk, and also asked Mrs. T. if she would sell us some hard-boiled eggs. She gave us six for ten cents, and you may laugh, but each of us ate three, for our day in the open air had given us a fine appetite.

After supper we sat in the pavilion on the lake shore until eight o'clock when we returned to the city, each carrying a package containing eight boxes of berries and each well pleased with the day's vacation.

A PSYCHIC BALL TWIRLER

PRACTICALLY all great baseball pitchers have to be experts in sizing up batters, in reading what is going on in their minds by their facial expressions or their movements while standing at the plate, but Russell Ford, of the New York Highlanders, is about the only major-league " slabbist " who elevates twirling to the realm of the occult. Ford claims, and it is claimed for him, that whenever he is feeling his best he has little trouble in getting on the " nerves " of some of the greatest batters in the country, including Cobb, Baker, and Speaker. It is a matter of common knowledge that few men ever do good batting when they are ill at ease, and Ford, it seems, knows how to make them nervous. His methods and the batting tricks of some famous " wallopers " he

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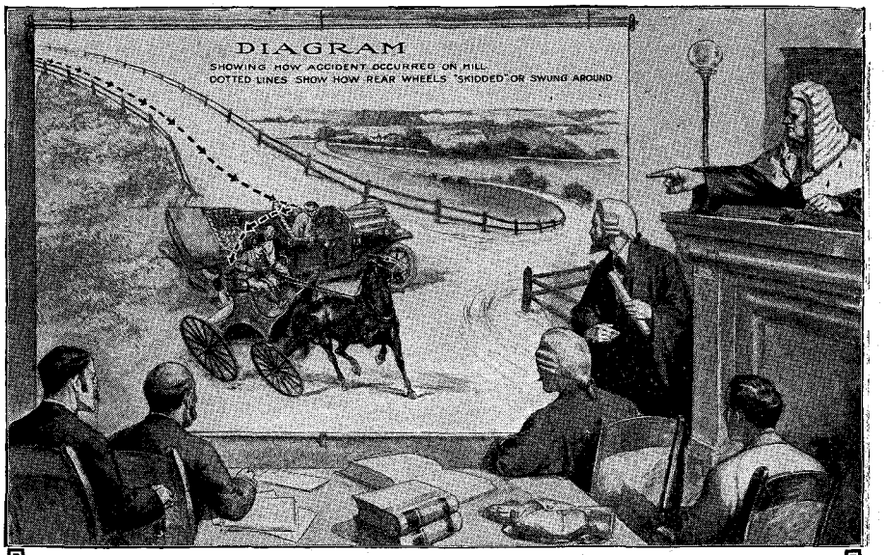


Chauffeur Liable *for* Criminal Negligence

Neglected to put on tire chains—adjudged guilty—Damages assessed against him in Scottish Court

THE MATTER IN QUESTION refers to an action brought lately in a Scottish Court for damages to two men and a trap, due to a collision with a motor car which **skidded** on a slippery road.

In delivering his judgment in favor of the plaintiff, and assessing damages against the defendant, **the learned judge** before whom the case was tried, remarked, among other things:

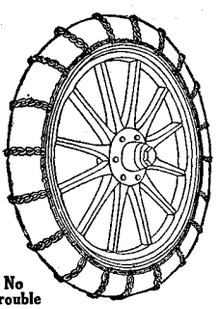
"The accident in question would not have occured if Brown (the chauffeur) had not neglected to carry with him the non-skidding chains which had been supplied to him for use when the roads were in a slippery and dangerous state.

"I am further of opinion that **Brown was negligent** in not having on non-skidding chains, which all the experts agreed would have prevented the accident. With his knowledge of the road, and its liability to sudden change, he *should have carried his non-skidding chains on* the car. They are easily carried, and they can, as he admitted, be put on in a few moments. On most days and on many roads such non-skidding appliances are probably not necessary, but there are occasions—and I think this was one of them—when they are indispensable, and the man who in such circumstances, travels without them, must, I think, **be held to do so at his peril.**

"If the defendant chauffeur had taken the *very ordinary precaution of carrying the chains* in the car and had put them on at the top of the hill, **the accident would not have happened.**"

Weed Chains

Eliminate All Danger of Slipping or Skidding



No Trouble to put on

Nine-tenths of all automobile accidents are caused by skidding. Either you skid into the other fellow or the other fellow skids into you.

Dangerous conditions are constantly arising. Slippery roads are always imminent. An accident is liable to occur almost any time. Laying aside the **personal injury** which confronts you and your passengers, **are you wise** to risk the **expense for repairs** to your automobile and for personal injury **liability,** when disaster can be avoided by merely taking the ordinary precaution of carrying Weed Chains with you and putting them on when road conditions demand?

Judges and juries know that **Weed Chains** prevent skidding and slipping and they certainly will hold you criminally negligent if you neglect to use them.

Take Precaution Now

For your own safety—for the safety of other road users, stop at your dealers today and fully equip your car with Weed Chains.

Occupy very little space when not in use—applied in a moment without the use of a jack. Cannot injure tires because "they creep."

Recommended and sold by all reputable dealers.

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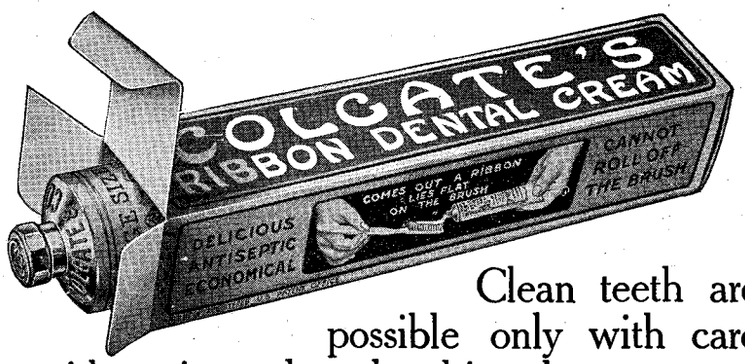
Self-Respect Requires Clean Teeth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Ribbon Dental Cream is a great help in keeping the teeth in good condition.

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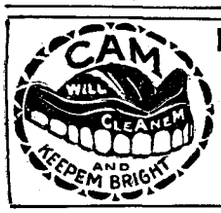

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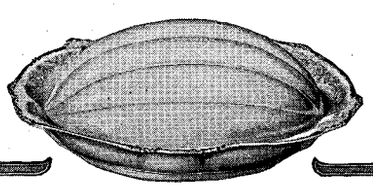
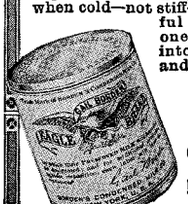


Velvet Cream

Quick to make, easily digested, very nourishing, good for the children, a fine dessert for the evening meal. No ordinary milk gives it every requisite like

BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

RECIPE—Cover half a box of gelatine with cold water and let soak twenty minutes. Dilute one can Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk with an equal quantity of water, and put in the double boiler; when hot add one-half cup sugar and the gelatine. Stir, strain, and when cold—not stiff—flavor with one teaspoonful vanilla extract, and add one-half cup of sherry. Turn into a mould or small cups, and set on the ice to harden.



Write for Borden's Recipe Book

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.
"Leaders of Quality"
Est. 1857 New York

explains in an interview with James S. Hammond, an expert baseball writer, whose article appears in the Pittsburg *Leader*. The interview took place in the clubhouse at American League Park, New York City. We read:

The conventional human being would probably have made the customary display of welcome greeting and asked me what he could "do for me," but Mr. Ford did neither. His attitude placed me at ease and commanded me to proceed with the object of my appearance in his presence to my entire satisfaction without the use of words.

"Mr. Ford," I began, "I am sure you do employ something more than a strong arm and puzzling benders in your pitching triumphs. Tell me what are your thoughts immediately after you have been assigned to pitch?"

"First, I get a mental picture of the batting order of the opposing team."

"And then—?"

"I recall the faces of the men who are to confront me in the box."

"Next in order—?"

"All their individual batting characteristics are brought up in my mind, one after the other, in the order they are to appear before me at the plate."

"How do you feel about having all these men face you one after another with a baseball sort of murderous intent upon your chosen means of livelihood?"

"How do I feel? It is like a warning of being brought face to face with many designing and powerful enemies. Sometimes I'd rather be the famous pugilist who has the nerve to enter a prize ring for the advertised purpose of meeting 'all comers' on a certain set occasion."

"Suppose all or most of the string of batters who are about to come before you for their rival business or professional purpose happen to be acquaintances or valued friends in private life?"

"I wouldn't allow myself to consider them as anything other than designing rivals. They have become my enemies. It is like boon companions sitting down to a little poker game—'here's where friendship ceases' is the decree of old Dame Fortune, and oftentimes the participants are heard to announce this sentiment orally and with no mild evidence of meaning just what the words express."

"Do you affect a facial expression calculated to disturb the natural confidence of each batter as he faces you?"

"Yes, I suppose I do. Sometimes I find occasion to mix a few vocal inshoots in with the best of my arm work."

"Which of the famous American League batters, all of whom have faced you so often, display the most confidence when they come up to bat?"

"Cobb, Lajoie, Collins, Speaker, Baker, and in fact all of the 'three hundred and over' batters like to make the pitchers feel they are going to line out anything offered to them. Cobb affects the most confidence. He has a habit of talking to the boxmen, telling them to 'put up the best they got and watch him kill it.'"

"How do you go back at him when he hurls that kind of badinage at you?"

"I don't notice it and that seems to bother him more than any of the 'come back' stuff I might cut loose."

"Do you actually prepare yourself to

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look the first man directly in the eye and get his 'goat' by psychic influence if you can?"

"I exert all the mental force I can gather up in an effort to disturb the batter's confidence and sometimes I really seem to feel it take effect."

"Just what comes up in your mind when you catch the batter's eye?"

"I find myself endeavoring to read his intentions, and if the mental connection appears to be effective I try to exert an influence over his actions."

In many instances Ford has made batters strike at bad balls that they had no chance of hitting, but on one occasion the joke was turned. He tried a wild one on Lajoie, and the Clevelander knocked out a clean home run. Lajoie, it seems, had a preference for wide ones, and lets most of the good ones pass. The interview goes on:

"Do any of the batters show a marked degree of nervousness when their eyes meet your eyes?"

"Some of them get to looking away until I start to deliver the ball."

"Have you noticed that any of them actually try to avoid your eyes?"

"Yes, I am pleased to note that it annoys lots of them."

"Have you ever felt any effort on the part of the batters to get your mental 'goat' in the same way?"

"I certainly have. The best of them cast a sharp eye on the pitchers as if trying to impress them that they are reading their inmost thoughts and getting a true angle on what is coming up to the plate before each delivery. Baker always assumes this sort of psychic attitude at bat."

"Can you recall an instance of such an experience with Baker?"

"Yes, many instances. One in particular. John Franklin had me in the 'three and two' hole and he did his best to get a line on my next delivery. I gave him a drop, plumb over the center, and he lined out a two-base hit. He gave me the impression of expecting to be passed and I believe he wouldn't have swung on that drop had it gone up lower and over the inside corner instead of cutting the good ozone in half right about where he wanted it."

"Do you allow yourself to go so far with this effort in mental telegraphy that you assume you actually do read the thoughts or intentions of batters when they face you?"

"I often find myself doing so quite unconsciously, the habit has become so ordinary with me."

"Do you figure that any of the batters endeavor to read your mind in this fashion?"

"I try not to give the slightest thought to what mental extraction they may have working on me. But I suppose some of them are keen to the same undertaking."

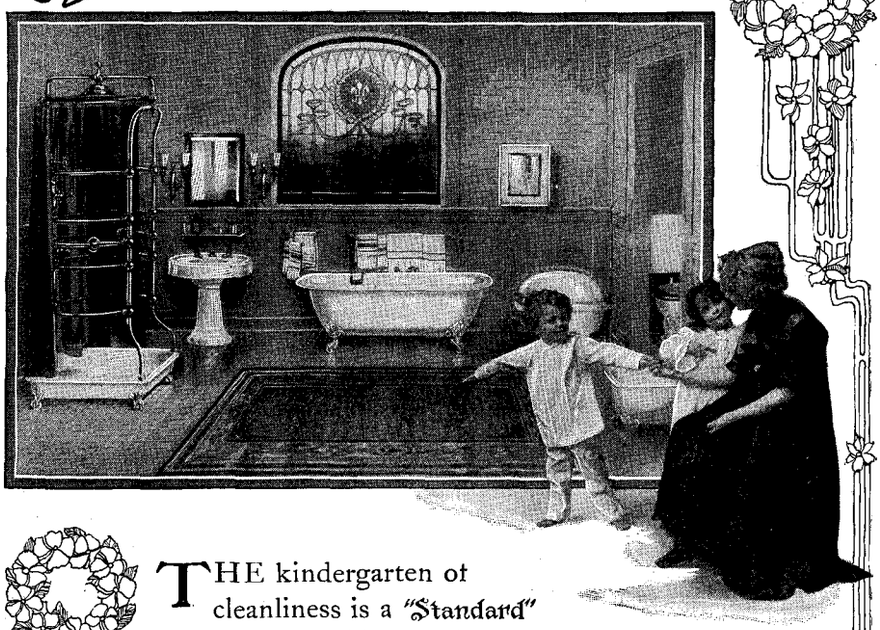
"Then you stoutly believe there is something much more subtle to the duel between batter and pitcher than the commonplace guessing contest view of it?"

"Why certainly. I feel sure of it."

"Have you considered the wonderful possibilities a greater development of this mental phenomena should bring about?"

"Surely I have. I believe the day will come on earth when men will not be able

"Standard" GUARANTEED PLUMBING FIXTURES



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to 'cloak and dissemble' their real doings or intentions as they do now. I don't presume that our minds are going to become like open books, but I do have a feeling that the present evidences of the power of mind over mind will develop greater mental surprizes."

"Do you know that a great many ball players say they don't see how you get away with that easy stuff you pitch?"

"Of course I do. That's a common remark for them to make, but you may depend upon it those who say it don't believe it themselves. Just like some of them will tell you they can hit anything."

"'They all look alike to me, you know,' is a common saying in baseball circles, but the records fail to back it up."

"Can you remind me of any question or questions that I had in mind and have failed to ask you?"

"Hardly. That would be a test in mind-reading. I wouldn't undertake to look into one's brain for mislaid articles, and to be perfectly frank I don't think you have missed any. Now tell me, haven't you used up the stock of questions you prepared for me?"

Well, I was forced to admit that I had. So I exchanged a pleasant good-by handshake with young Mr. Ford, the pitching psychologist, and passed out of the Highlander's clubhouse feeling that I had met and talked with an extremely interesting personality.

HONEYMOONING AMONG PIRATES

PLENTY of adventure on honeymoon trips is the delight of most newlyweds, but the kind of thrills that Jules Hardinot, a Frenchman, and his bride, who was formerly Louise Wickoff, of Minneapolis, recently experienced are not the kind that would encourage young pleasure-seekers in wandering into strange and lawless places. M. Hardinot and his bride went to the Caucasus soon after their marriage, and, while sailing on the Caspian Sea in a Persian steamer, they and several other persons fell into the hands of pirates, the chief of whom was Ali Mirza, the ex-Shah. The royal buccaneer became enamored of Madame Hardinot, and because she would not give up her husband for the pirate she was subjected to the most subtle tortures. Her husband fared even worse, and had not a disgruntled member of Ali Mirza's crew rescued them, they probably would have been killed. So runs the story, which we have not seen corroborated elsewhere but which the editor of the New York *American*, in which it appeared, assures us he took in good faith from his Paris correspondent. Madame Hardinot tells it. The pair were on shipboard, unconscious of any piratical ex-Shahs lurking near—

I was awakened about twelve o'clock by a loud rapping on the cabin door. It roused my husband, too, and hopping out of his bunk, he demanded who it was.

"It's I, the Captain," replied a voice, in excellent French; "we have been captured by the pirates. Mohammed save

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And I will guarantee that my Ties will not wrinkle or show scarf-pin holes like ordinary Ties.

I back that statement by refunding your money if my Ties are not exactly as I represent them, or if you are in any way dissatisfied with them. My reference on this point is any Bank in Troy.

The usual store would have to charge you 75c. to $1.00 each for these Four-in-Hands—because of *middlemen's profits*. But I cut out those profits by manufacturing and selling direct to you.

My Ties outwear two ordinary Ties—look better—cost less. Made in two widths (1½ or 2 inches), 46 inches long, and reversible (double wear). Colors:

Black, White, Green, Brown, Gray, Red, Cerise, Purple, Heliotrope, Light Blue, Medium Blue, Dark Blue, Old Rose.

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us! You are to dress right away and come on deck—Madame, too!"

The thing seemed so ludicrous at first that I looked at my husband and he looked at me and we just laughed.

"Pirates! We are captured by pirates!" he said. "What do you think I ought to put on, Louise, for the function? I have never been captured by pirates before, you know, and I don't know what is just *de rigueur*."

"It's after dusk, my dear," I answered, "and as for me, I shall put on evening dress. If we had been captured in the morning, why, it would have been different."

Donning our evening clothes, we packed up a few of our belongings and made our way on deck. There we saw our Persian fellow travelers shackled hand and foot, surrounded by a band of assorted cutthroats of all nationalities, altho they were evidently mainly Persians.

In the distance we saw riding at anchor what was undoubtedly the pirate's vessel, a small boat bouncing up and down on the waves beside our ship, indicating how the pirates had made their way on board. We were at anchor in the open sea far out of sight of land.

As we emerged from the companionway a big bloodthirsty-looking fellow, who was evidently in charge of the boarding party, beckoned to us and told us in broken French that we were prisoners of his Excellency Mohammed Ali Mirza, who was anxious to receive us on board his vessel.

"It is best for us to go," said my husband to me, "they daren't harm us once they realize who we are."

When we got on board we found the vessel to be beautifully appointed. Seated on a sort of divan, beneath the bridge, was the ex-Shah of Persia, Mohammed Ali Mirza, sleek, fat, and sleepy-eyed. He was surrounded by a regular court. One of his Cabinet, we afterward found out, was the notorious Zaubek Boroff, formerly a Russian police spy, who had turned highway robber, and then to escape the Russian authorities had joined Mohammed's court. He was seated on the pirate chief's right hand, drest in a Persian uniform, covered with medals and other decorations which the ex-Shah had bestowed on him.

"I protest against this treatment as a French citizen!" declared my husband stoutly, "and I warn you that unless we are at once released my Government will make you pay dearly for this outrage. We are ——"

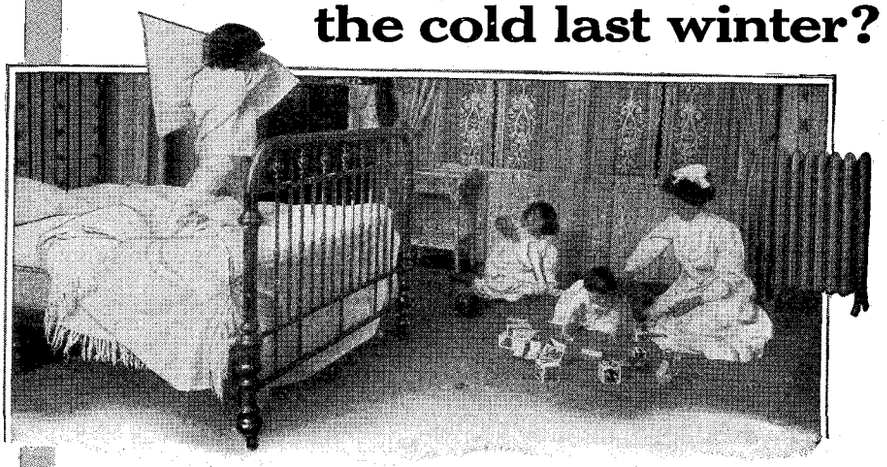
Before he could finish Mohammed nodded his head, and two burly attendants seized him and carried him off. I ran toward him, but I was held back by others, and my husband called out, as he was led below, "Don't be frightened, Louise; they dare not harm you!"

"Just a minute, Madame," said Mohammed in French, bowing to me, "I expected you to pay me a longer visit than that. Pray be seated," and he indicated the chair beside him which Boroff had just vacated.

"I heard of you at Baku. I thought I would like to meet you. What I like I usually get, and here we are. Why can not we be friends?"

I lowered my head so as not to see the insulting gaze I knew he was directing at me, and did not answer.

Did you suffer from the cold last winter?



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The radiant heat of hot water and steam makes and keeps every room in the house warm, no matter what the weather. Such a house knows no cold draughts and floors—no starved air from which the oxygen has been burned—no shivery mornings—no colds from half-warmed rooms.

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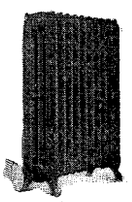

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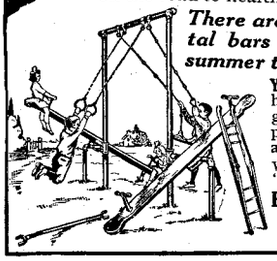

You can choose your children's play companions when you have them at home. The outfit is strongly built of heavily galvanized steel piping; perfect workmanship; is repair proof. **It is easily set up** and the various parts are easily adjusted as may be desired Every part guaranteed.

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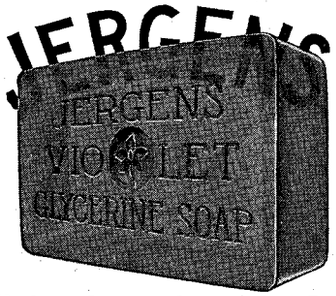

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"Speak, Madame," he went on; "I said I usually get what I like. I like you. Shall we be friends?"

I felt faint and it was only by the greatest effort that I retained my consciousness. The whole scene was so unlike anything I had ever before witnessed, much less participated in. Here I was at two o'clock in the morning, on a strange ship, insulted by an ex-Shah in the presence of a court consisting of murderers and thieves, my husband a prisoner below, and with apparently no sign of a rescue. My only hope seemed to lie in American tact versus Oriental cunning. I decided that I must apparently yield to the ex-Shah's suggestion. To offend him at this juncture could only have made things worse.

"I am sure I am delighted to be honored by your excellency," I said, somewhat sadly, I must admit.

"Well, you don't look very delighted, but perhaps you are tired. They will show you to your saloon."

I was conducted below and was soon joined by my husband.

That night Madame Hardinot slept but little, and several times she heard hideous yells. Her husband got up to investigate, but was warned by a sentry to keep to his room. Next morning they were allowed to go on deck, and when they inquired about their Persian friends they were told that they had "died suddenly in the night," which explanation accounted for the yells. The story goes on:

Shortly afterward we were summoned before Mohammed in his own cabin. It was luxuriously furnished. He was seated on a divan, and he beckoned us to seat ourselves on cushions which surrounded him.

"I want you to release Madame," he said, quite coolly, to my husband; "I will make her my wife. I have only——"

My husband started to his feet, but I clutched his sleeve and held him back.

"Will you consent?"

"You infamous scoundrel," my husband began, but a brigand, who had been summoned by the ex-Shah, entered, and, dragging my husband to his feet, shoved him roughly out of the cabin.

I was left alone with Mohammed!

"And now, Madame," he said softly, "how would it suit you to be my wife?"

"It is impossible; I am already married. European women can have but one husband at a time, you know."

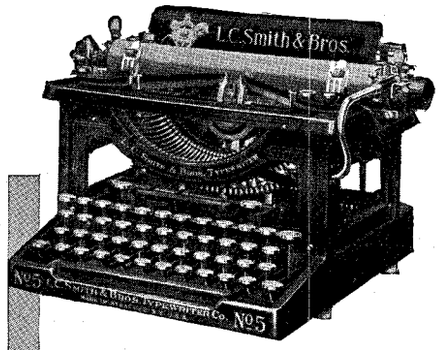
"At a time, yes. But if your husband were to die you could marry me then, couldn't you?"

There was a horrible leer on his face, and on the impulse of the moment I struck him with all my might!

"So, Madame!" he said bitterly. "You will not be my wife, eh? You will not smile at me, eh? We will see."

He summoned an attendant and I was taken on deck, tied into a steamer chair and my shoes and stockings removed. By and by my husband was brought on deck, too, and he was tied to a near-by mast. Then Mohammed appeared and seated himself on a cushion at my feet.

I was terribly scared. I could not imagine what he was going to do. A moment later, however, a member of the crew appeared with a large peacock feather, which



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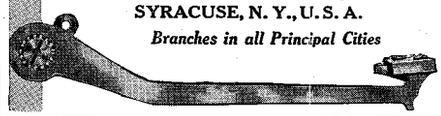

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he handed to Mohammed. And then followed the worst hour of torture I have ever endured. With the end of the feather the ex-Shah tickled the soles of my feet until I went almost crazy with the subtle pain it inflicted. And the worst of it was that my husband had to witness my agony without being able to offer me any assistance. He struggled to release himself, but every time he moved he was lasht by a big Persian and told to keep still. I struggled, too, but it was of no avail, and all the time the horrid ex-Shah sat in front of me with that awful leer on his face and kept repeating:

"Smile, Madame, why don't you smile?"

I was completely exhausted when I was released and allowed to go to my cabin. My husband was kept away from me. After dinner I was taken on deck and again subjected to the same torture, my husband being made to witness the ordeal again.

That night I slept alone. My husband was no longer allowed to communicate with me. I tried my cabin door and found it unlocked, but outside was a sentry. Imagine my agony when I heard my husband's voice crying out in pain and realized that he was being tortured—perhaps murdered! I rushed out of my cabin, but was forced back by the sentry and the door locked. I beat upon the door, but my efforts were in vain.

The following day was a repetition of the preceding one, except that I saw nothing of my husband. I was at my wits' end, for I feared that he had been murdered, and it was really a relief to me to hear at night his agonized shrieks, for I realized that at least he was still alive.

That night, when everything was quiet, my cabin door was suddenly opened. I was half asleep, but my nerves were at such a tension that the slightest noise sounded as loud as a cannon-shot. It was dark and I could not see who the intruder was, altho I saw by his size that it was not my husband. I was about to shriek when the intruder exclaimed in a whisper:

"Shssh! Make no noise. I have arranged with your husband to free you. Get ready and follow me!"

He left the room, and, hardly believing my ears, I hastened into my clothes. In a few minutes I was ready and, cautiously opening the door, stept into the corridor. The sentry was gone, but I saw the big Persian who had summoned me waiting for me. I followed him and he led me to the rail and told me to descend a rope ladder which dangled over an open boat.

Down I went, and there I found my husband bleeding from a hundred cuts, which he afterward explained to me he had sustained during the last two days.

The Persian who had conducted me followed us into the boat and we rowed off.

As we separated from the pirate ship which lay at anchor I noticed that the water was discolored, and soon I discerned the floating bodies of two corpses. I glanced, horror-stricken, inquiringly at my husband.

"The bodies of the sentries," he answered briefly. He was in terrible pain, I could see, and I did not then bother him with questions.

After a row of some twelve hours we sighted land, and, some hours later, we landed at Cape Bulak.

Our escape, I afterward learned, was

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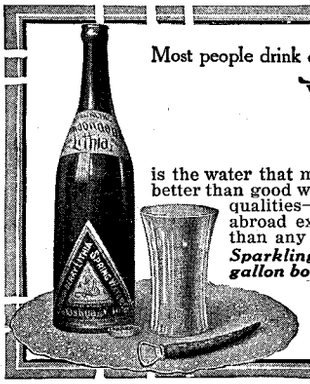

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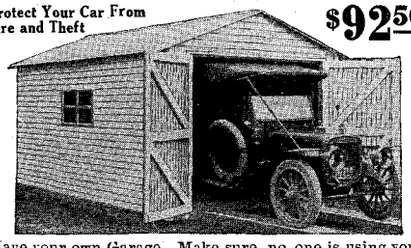

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made possible because Tabriz Khan, the Persian who had rescued us, was dissatisfied with the pirate's life he had been leading and was anxious to settle some old scores with the brigand on watch that night.

HOW AN ADDER-BITE FEELS

F. N. STREATFIELD, an Englishman who formerly represented his Government as resident commissioner in Bechuanaland, South Africa, is one of the few persons who have survived the bite of a puff-adder. Before leaving Africa some time ago he captured an adder, and decided to bring it back to London and present it to the Regent's Park Zoo. The reptile was three and a half feet long and he confined it in an old cartridge-box. Of his experience on being bitten by the snake, he writes in the London *Field:*

Somehow or other it became known to my fellow passengers that I had a puff-adder in my portmanteau, and they begged to be allowed to see it. For a long time I refused, but at last was overpersuaded, and fetched her ladyship.

Taking her out of her box, and grasping her close behind her head, I explained to the company the marvelous economy of the poison apparatus. I opened her mouth and displayed the fangs, showed the poison-glands and how the muscles that raised the fangs at the same time prest on the glands and forced the poison through the tiny duct.

Having concluded my lecture, I began to put her ladyship back into her temporary home. In getting rid of a poisonous snake you should be sure that no coil is wound round an arm, and that its whole body is free. Then, when you let go your hold, your hands should be instantly snatched away out of reach. When I was in the very act of quitting my hold, some one spoke to me, and I have no doubt that I left my hand within reach of the deadly fangs instead of snatching it away. I must have turned my head toward the man who spoke to me, for I did not see her stroke.

But I felt as if a knife had been sharply drawn across my finger, and, looking down, I saw the blood flowing freely, and her ladyship out of her box, trying to make her way across the table. I snatched her back by the tail, caught her by the neck again, and got her safely into the box.

When I was struck there were about twenty men in the room; twenty seconds afterward there was not one. I never saw a room cleared in like time; they simply tumbled over each other. When the prisoner was again under lock and key, the company came slowly back, and the doctor appeared.

I asked for ammonia. There was none on the ship, and so I had to take a great deal of brandy. I lanced my finger down to the bone, where the snake's fang had made a wound. Then I sucked the wound vigorously.

I gave my keys and home address to my good friend, W. L., who promised to look after me and to carry out my instructions while I remained insensible. Soon after that I became unconscious.

I had told L. that I should be reported dead, but that I should not be, and that if he could get even a few drops of brandy

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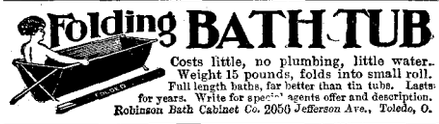
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down my throat when my heart failed, it would jog on again, and that by and by I should come to. It was ten o'clock when I lay down on the smoking-room sofa and became unconscious. When I came to again the east was rosy with the morning sun.

Several times during the night the doctor told L. that I was already dead, and if my friend had not obstinately refused to listen to him, and insisted on following out my own instructions, I should have been sent, wrapt up in a piece of canvas, to the bottom of the sea, some three hundred and fifty miles north of Madeira.

I never felt so ill or suffered such pain as when I recovered consciousness that morning. I ached from the tip of my finger to my shoulder, as if the bone had been red-hot iron, and my arm looked like a hard pillow. They carried me to L.'s bunk, and there I lay for twenty-four hours. Then with the help of a friend's arm I could crawl a few yards. By degrees the pain grew less, and by the time I reached home I had begun to take a little interest in life; but for months I had to be very gentle with myself. I have never since been so strong as I was before, and have come to know the meaning of the word "tired," something I did not know before her ladyship took hold of me.

AN UNDER-SEA PAINTER

THE recent purchase of two oil paintings by Miss Helen Gould of New York attracted attention to an artist with a hitherto unheard-of specialty. His name is Walter Howison Pritchard, and he differs from other artists in that he actually paints under the sea, says the New York *World* in a brief article on the man and his career. He began in London, but it was not until he came to the United States that he was appreciated. Whether true in every detail or not, the story is interesting:

Several years ago this man conceived the idea of painting under water. He had played at the bottom of a shallow sea in his youth and, being an artist born, readily recalled the wonderful tints that are impossible to obtain on land. He sketched his "dream" land, but it was not real.

Friends held up his pictures for praise and the world laughed at them. He decided that he would stop that laughing. He would prepare an outfit and, descending to the bottom of the sea, would work the picture in oil in its own atmosphere, with all its glorious color and mystical tone.

But he had no money. He went to London and offered some of his sketches for sale. They were rejected. He had little money, but, a lover of art and poetry, he spent almost his last shilling to see Bernhardt. He was twenty-four years old then, but yet a boy. He saw the great Bernhardt, but was level-headed. He criticized her gown. He said aloud to some young men in the foyer: "That costume i supposed to be that of a sea sorceress; it is lacking in detail. I will see Bernhardt; she will listen to me; I will suggest!"

The gay fellows laughed at this presuming young Irishman, who with threadbare coat would see the divine Sara in her

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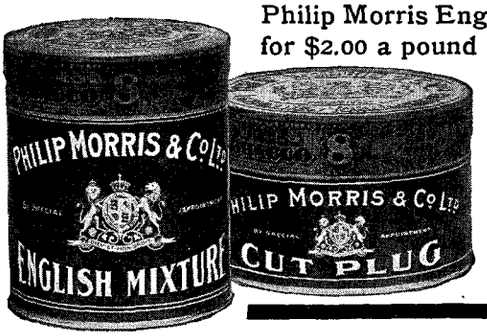

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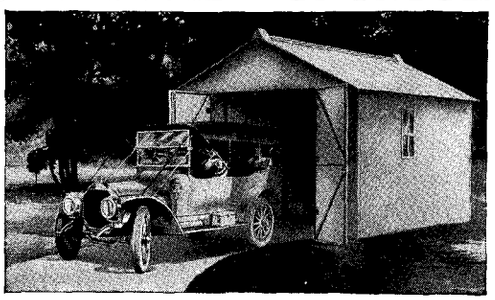

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dressing-room. They followed him to the stage door. He was rebuffed, but insistence gained the day and the actress called him in. There she stood, with three great pier mirrors about her.

The young man took one of his cards and made a few rapid strokes. He showed it to the woman. He talked swiftly, smoothly, and in twenty minutes she was with him in sentiment. She accepted his suggestions and presented him with twenty pounds. He was wild with delight.

"I know you are a dreamer and I know that dreams come true. Did not my baby and I live for months on milk alone when I was a young mother in Paris? I know how hard it is to get along and I believe you have genius!" declared the actress. And so later, when he made the first great painting of the depths of the Pacific, Bernhardt bought it.

And now he is exhibiting and selling. Miss Helen Gould visited his studio in Pasadena recently and purchased three pictures, two submarines and one of the castle rocks in the desert of California. He also sold one and is painting another for Mrs. Russell Sage, who said during a recent visit while viewing his mystical painting of a cañon in Colorado:

"Ah, it is through those gates I will pass soon. Those seem to be the gates opening to immortality."

Mr. Pritchard keeps a visiting register, and on its pages are the names of many famous men and women of America and Europe, several of whom have not only admired but purchased some of his paintings. To continue:

While he descends to the bottom of the sea and paints directly from nature in that wonderful quivering territory of light and shade, his preparations are eminently practical. He has a huge iron easel, a large piece of heavy plate-glass, double elephant drawing-paper soaked in cocoaoil and placed on the glass with surgeon's tape, solid colors in a glass box.

With these he descends, barehanded but with body enveloped in the usual diving-suit. He first fits the box to his face by holding the wooden edge in his teeth and swims downward and along, all the while looking for his sketching-ground. When he locates it he arises to the surface and dons his outfit. He descends and his paraphernalia is lowered to him. And there he sits and dabbles in the colors on his iron palette.

He uses his thumb-nail in working up his "sketch"; brushes could not be used. The oiled paper combines with the pigment and the water has little effect on it. He sends it to the surface in fine shape and later works it out in detail in his studio.

He stays on sea bottom but forty-five minutes at a time, but he is now working on plans to construct a large diving-cage, made entirely of glass and steel, in which he and his pupils may sit and sketch to their heart's content.

Pritchard has made his best work in Tahiti, but of late he has found some splendid material off the coast of Santa Barbara. He tries to go down at low tide, as then there seems to be less disturbance in the sea.

One of the pictures which will be hung in the Helen Gould home shows a variety of fish seldom seen, the fins causing the fish

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to resemble huge butterflies. This painting was made beneath the water in a "submarine grove" on the south coast of England. The other painting shows a wonderful grove of polyps, with some splendid types of the chatodon, a fish that makes its home among polyps and corals. This was painted under the waters of Tahiti.

Pritchard will visit the Atlantic Coast this summer and attempt to locate some unique scenery along the submarine shore. He leaves soon for Evanston, Ill., where his pictures will be exhibited at a special salon. From there he will go to New York with his diving outfit and several hundred pictures. He will be entertained by many in the East, Mrs. Sage being one of his chief sponsors.

THE RISE OF SIR RUFUS ISAACS

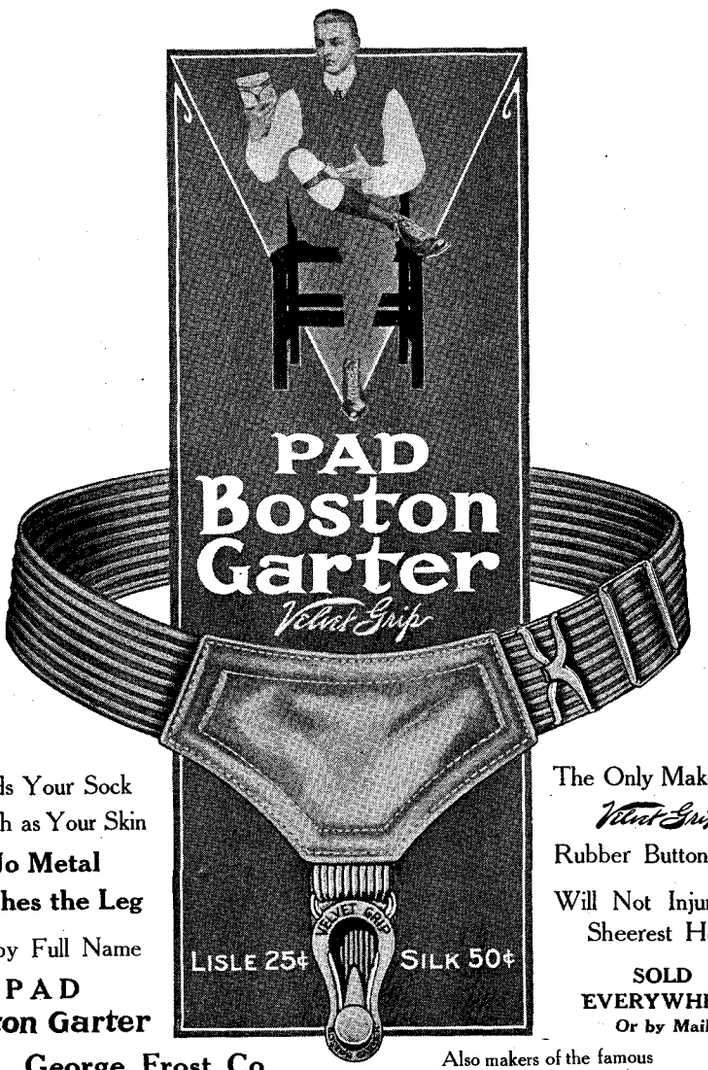
AMERICANS who are reading the accounts of the British inquiry into the *Titanic* disaster will doubtless be interested to know something about Sir Rufus Isaacs, who as Attorney-General is conducting the examination for the Government. Probably not since Benjamin Disraeli's rise to the Prime Ministry, the highest official position within the reach of any Englishman not of the royal blood, has any Jew made himself more strongly felt in English law and politics than Sir Rufus who has just been elevated to a membership in the cabinet. His success has been due principally to his unusual ability as a trial lawyer, rather than to cleverness as a politician. The story of his career, which we find in the New York *Times*, reads like a romance of American political life. Says *The Times*:

"When a boy Rufus Isaacs ran away from home and joined a ship's company for Rio de Janeiro. At twenty-five, altho a member of the London Stock Exchange, he was already marked as a financial failure; and yet, ten years after he had been admitted to the bar of the Middle Temple, for which he began studying when twenty-six years old, he had been created a King's Counsel, and had the largest practise of any barrister in England.

Sir Rufus Daniel Isaacs is the son of Joseph M. Isaacs, a London merchant. He received his education at the University College School and in Brussels and Hanover. His parents destined him for Cambridge, but the idea of study was irksome to the spirited young man, so that while arrangements for his education were being perfected, he embarked on a sailing-vessel for South America as a common sailor.

He soon tired of this life, and returned to London. Altho he might still have gone to a university, young Isaacs preferred business, and became a broker. He learned, however, that business in London was as uncongenial to him as the sea. At twenty-six, he was face to face with financial ruin.

It was at this juncture that young Isaacs met his future wife, Miss Alice Edith Cohen, who was to play an important part in his later career, as his constant helpmeet and adviser. Miss Cohen was the daughter of an American merchant, who had moved to London.



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Remember These Points

Judicious investment of money is in itself a science, and as with every other science it involves expert knowledge and experience.

Any one can invest, but to secure the maximum security combined with the best return, requires the understanding of a specialist.

It is unnecessary to emphasize to Digest readers the importance of safety in investment. Wild-cat schemes and cheap stock promotions have no attractions for our readers.

On the other hand it is pertinent to remind the careful investor that it is easy to err on the conservative side.

Many substantial investors sacrifice the income they should receive because they purchase high-priced bonds with slender interest returns.

Every investor owes it to himself to get the largest returns commensurate with absolute safety.

To attain this end, to select those securities which assure this result, it is necessary to consult a conscientious and experienced banker.

We cannot emphasize this point too strongly. Many investors who would consult their legal counsel upon the smallest question of law, who would go to their physician for advice upon the slightest disorder, leave the vital question of investment to their own inexperienced judgment.

The advice of a financial specialist is as important as the advice of your legal or medical authority.

We do not ourselves have the technical data necessary to give advice upon questions of investment. Only those actually engaged in a banking business can reply satisfactorily to such questions.

Our province is this:

First: We protect with every means at our command our readers from unsafe investments. Every financial house advertising in our columns is investigated carefully, this investigation extending in many cases to each separate offering.

No security offerings with a suspicion of unreliability are given publicity in our advertising pages. So far as the reliability of any investment is concerned, we are glad always to advise our subscribers.

Second: If you are interested in a certain class of investments and not certain which banking-houses specialize on the securities you have in mind, then ask us and we shall be glad to inform you. Remember the first step in wise investment is the selection of the right banking-house.

It is a wise custom of the most experienced bond-houses to keep in close touch with the companies whose bonds they offer you and to watch carefully the management and development of these properties during the entire life of the bonds. Thus, so long as you own a particular bond you have a constant check upon its security and the condition of the company behind it.

Most bond-houses maintain also special departments of advice and information which are of invaluable service to the investor.

The attention of our readers is invited to special editorial articles on
INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
which will be published in our issue of next week (June 29th). Appearing at the time of the semi-annual dividend distributions when funds are released for reinvestment, they should prove of unusual interest.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT
The Literary Digest

She became engaged to the young broker, and advised him to study law.

Isaacs remonstrated at the hopelessness of beginning in the profession at so late a date, but the young woman insisted. Together, in the evenings, the two used to pore over the law books. Such was their success that in 1887 Isaacs was admitted to the bar in London. The same year, altho he had left the Stock Exchange absolutely penniless, he married Miss Cohen.

It was not long before Isaacs became known for his mastery of intricate figures and details—a gift which remained his most distinguishing talent in the practise of law. He was soon recognized as an expert in bankruptcy law, and as an indispensable aid in unraveling the legal knots of the large mercantile and financial houses of London.

When Whitaker Wright, the great English "frenzied finance" expert, who had fled to America, was brought back to London and successfully prosecuted by Isaacs, his reputation was secured. Wright had involved so many peers and younger sons of England's most prominent families with him, that the press was unanimous in the opinion that he could never be convicted. But the trenchant examination of Rufus Isaacs, together with the mastery of figures with which he dumfounded Wright, he effected the breakdown and confession of the defendant. It was within a few feet of his prosecutor that Wright drank poison and escaped imprisonment.

The Siever blackmail case added to Isaacs' eminence at the English bar. "Bob" Siever, the proprietor of a London racing paper, ran a column known as "Celebrities in Glass Houses," in which, it was alleged, prominent men who had refused to accede to Siever's demands, were consistently blackmailed. Finally, J. B. Joel, a Londoner of great wealth, sued Siever for blackmail and, after a sensational trial, Isaacs succeeded in obtaining his acquittal.

In 1904 Isaacs was returned to Parliament as a Liberal from the Reading District. From then on his rise was rapid. Up to the death of Edward VII. he was a regular "fourth" at the Royal bridge table, and it was jokingly said that the reason that the King, who was not a great bridge player, enjoyed playing with Sir Rufus Isaacs, was that the lawyer played as badly as he did.

In 1909, Isaacs was made Solicitor General, and in 1910 he was knighted and made Attorney-General. The following year he was created Privy Councilor and Knight Commander of the Victorian Order. This year, as if honors had not come rapidly enough, the historic precedent of the British Constitution was broken in order to make him a member of the Cabinet, for he is the first Attorney-General ever to be admitted.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Natural Selection.—When we decide to forgive our enemies we generally begin with those who are bigger and stronger than we are.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

When Visitors Came.—"Mother," asked the little one, on the occasion of a number of guests being present at dinner, "will the dessert hurt me, or is there enough to go round?"—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Obstruction Removed.—GREEN—"Why was the will set aside?"

BROWN—"It kept getting in the way of the lawyers who were settling the estate."—*Judge's Library.*

Her Think.—"I once thought seriously of marrying for money."

"Why didn't you, then?"

"The girl in the case was a thinker, too."—*Boston Transcript.*

Seen it Before.—DOLLIE—"That's a perfectly beautiful engagement ring Jack gave you!"

MOLLIE—"I didn't know I had shown it to you!"

DOLLIE—"You didn't."—*Judge.*

Sense of Touch.—"I think, sir, that you are sitting on my hat."

"Is yours a soft or a hard hat?"

'It is a soft hat, sir."

"Then I am not sitting on it."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Know Him?—HOWELL—"What sort of a fellow is he?"

POWELL—"He can make two lemons grow where only one grew before and then hand them both to you when you are not looking."—*Judge.*

Overpowering.—"Is you gwine ter let dat mewel do as he please?" asked Uncle Ephraim's wife. "Wha's you' will power?"

"My will power's all right," he answered "You jest want ter come out hyar an' measure dis here mewel's won't power."—*Christian Register.*

Hopeless.—"Allow me to congratulate you."

"What for?"

"Oh, for just anything—the sunshine, the blue skies, the fact that you are up and about. Isn't that something?"

"No!"

"Then congratulate me for not having a disposition like yours."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

A Kindly Parent.—"Dad," said a Bartlesville, Okla., kid to his father the other night, "I want to go to the show to-night."

"A show at night is no place for a kid like you. You should be at home in bed."

"But I peddled bills and have two tickets," said the kid, as he began to sniffle.

"All right then," answered dad. "I will go with you to see that you don't get into trouble."—*Kansas City Star.*

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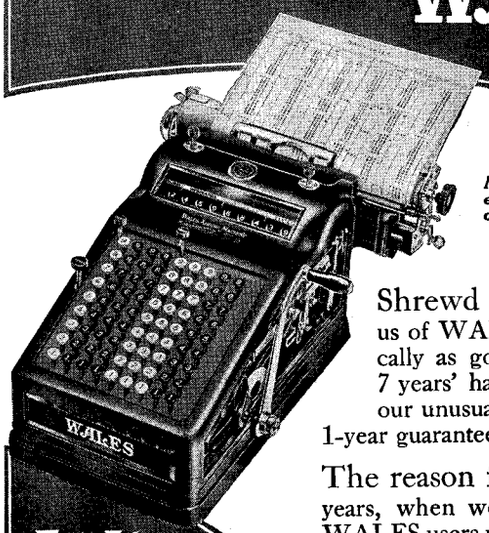

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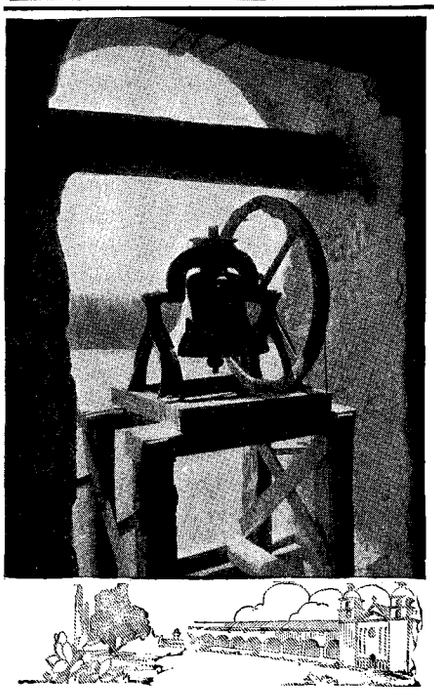

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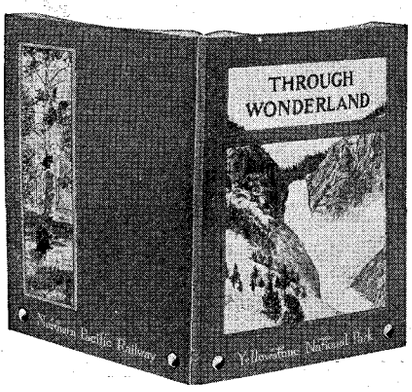

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Couldn't Tell.—" Have you a good cook now? "

" I don't know. I haven't been home since breakfast! "—*London Opinion.*

The Mean Thing.—MRS. CHINN—"You know my husband just won't listen to good, common-sense talk."

MRS. FRANK—" How do you know? "—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Too Prompt.—" I'm sorry to find the baroness out. Don't forget to tell her I called, will you? "

" No, sir, I'll tell her at once."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Answers Wanted.—THE POLITICIAN—" What is the next question to bring before the American people? "

THE VOTER—" They have had questions enough. What they want now is a few answers."—*Puck.*

Even.—HENLEY—" How are you getting on with your writing for the magazines? "

PENLEY—" Just holding my own. They send me back as much as I send them."—*Boston Transcript.*

Decision Suspended.—" Father, our daughter is being courted by a poet."

" Is that so, mother? I'll kick him out."

" Not so fast. Investigate first and find out whether he works for a magazine or for a breakfast-food factory."—*Washington Herald.*

A Slander.—" Is it true that your daughter has married a highbrow, Mrs. Rockingham? "

" No; that story was started by some of the girls who are jealous. Daisie's husband is a writer, but his royalties amount to over $40,000 a year."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

The Genuine Article.—" I understand that Mr. Grabwell started in life by borrowing $50. You must admire a man with courage like that."

" No, I don't," replied Mr. Growcher. " The man I admire is the one who had the courage to lend him the fifty."—*Washington Star.*

Sinister.—" This bill was innocent on its face, but beneath there lurked a most sinister significance."

The speaker, Senator Clarke, was discussing in Little Rock a measure of which he disapproved.

" The bill reminded me, in fact," he said, " of a Little Rock urchin's question. His question, innocent enough in appearance, dear knows, was this:

" ' Would you mind making a noise like a frog, uncle? ' "

" ' And why,' said the uncle, with an amused smile, ' why, Tommy, do you desire me to make a noise like a frog? '

" ' Because,' replied the urchin, ' whenever I ask daddy to buy me anything he always says, " Wait till your uncle croaks." ' "—*New York Tribune.*

Calming Her.—MRS. FIDGET—" What's that noise I hear down in the library? "

MR. FIDGET—" Must be the history repeating itself. Go to sleep."—*Puck.*

Try This.—FIRST COLLEGE YOUTH—" How did you make Miss Passay think you were the finest fellow on earth? "

SECOND COLLEGE YOUTH—" I sent her twenty beautiful roses on her thirtieth birthday."—*Satire.*

Verified.—" If you do good work, your work will grow after you are gone."

" That's a fact. Rubens left only some 2,000 pictures, but there are 10,000 of his pictures in circulation now."—*Washington Herald.*

Much Married.—WAITRESS—" Have another glass, sir? "

HUSBAND (to his wife)—" Shall I have another glass, Friedrike? "

WIFE (to her mother)—" Shall he have another, mother? "—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Easy.—LADY (to small boy who is fishing)—" I wonder what your father would say if he caught you fishing on Sunday? "

BOY—" I don't know. You'd better ask him. That's him a little farther up the stream."—*Lippincott's.*

Nervy.—" What are you writing, old chap? "

" An article entitled, ' Advice to Graduates.' "

" Eh! Advice to grad—. Well, of all the presumption! "—*Boston Transcript.*

Desperate Case.—MRS. SCRAPPY—" Did you see this, John? ' *Woman Stung! Can't Talk! Puzzles Doctors!* ' "

SCRAPPY—" Mary, a woman's tongue that can't talk would puzzle more than doctors."—*Life.*

He Got It.—The young man wanted an understanding before he proposed. " Can you wash dishes? " he asked.

" Oh, yes," said the girl. " Can you wipe 'em? "

He didn't propose.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

Just a Starter.—In order to impress upon his congregation the length of eternity, a colored preacher used the following illustration:

" If a sparrow, breddern, should take a drop of water from the Atlantic Ocean at Coney Island, and with this drop of water in his beak should hop a hop a day until it reached the Pacific Ocean at San Francisco, and when it got there should let the drop fall into the Pacific, and when this was done should turn around and hop a hop a day all the way back to Coney Island and get another drop and do the same thing over, and keep on doing this very same thing until it had carried the whole Atlantic Ocean over into the Pacific, it would then only be early morning in eternity."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

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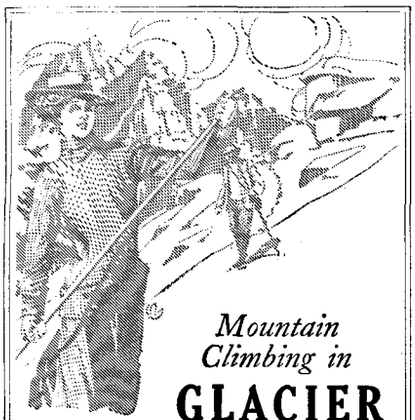

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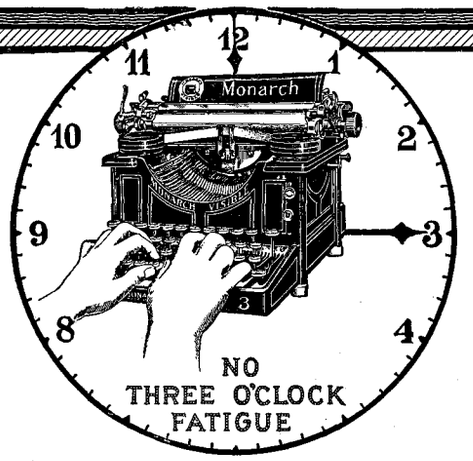

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Poor Animal.—"I thought I would introduce a real cow into my comic opera."

"How did it work?"

"Didn't work at all. The milkmaids frightened the cow."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

An Awful Blow.—WARD HEELER—"You promised me a job."

MAYOR—"Well, I told Commissioner Kelly to give you one!"

WARD HEELER—"But the guy wanted to put me to work!"—*Life.*

What They Escape.—WILLIE—"Paw, what is the middle class?"

PAW—"The middle class consists of people who are not poor enough to accept charity and not rich enough to donate anything."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

A 1912 "Jay."—THE PASSENGER—"Yes, I'm going out to kid that old rube uncle of mine for a couple of days. Do you know him?"

THE STAGE-DRIVER—"Yep. That was him who just whizzed by us in his new $5,000 car. Just got back from a three-months' stay in New York."—*Puck.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

June 8.—The French submarine *Vendémiaire* is accidentally run down and sunk by the French battle-ship *Saint Louis* off Cherbourg and her crew of twenty-three are lost.

June 9.—Mexican rebels, under General Campa, are reported routed at Nazas, fifty miles east of Torreon, by 1,500 cavalrymen under General Blanquet.

June 10.—Sailors join in a strike of transport workers at Havre, France, and transatlantic traffic is tied up.

June 12.—Frederick Passay, French economist and peace apostle, dies in Paris.

June 13.—Mexican rebels, under General Argumedo, are reported defeated fifty miles southwest of Torreon.

Domestic

June 7.—In a series of decisions concerning the Court of Commerce and upholding the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Supreme Court makes it clear that the Commerce Court is not an "appellate Interstate Commerce Commission," and has in fact no power not possest by the Circuit Courts.

The House votes not to include in the Sundry Civil Service Bill an appropriation for the maintenance of the Tariff Board.

June 8.—A Columbus memorial is unveiled by the Knights of Columbus, and 100,000 people, half of whom are members of the order, attend.

The House adopts a resolution directing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate the increased price of coal.

June 10.—The Senate adopts the reports of the conferees on the Army Appropriation Bill, which ends the term of General Leonard Wood as Chief-of-Staff next March.

June 11.—The Senate votes to refuse an appropriation to maintain the Court of Commerce, and only the signature of the President is needed to abolish the court.

June 13.—The House adopts the conferees' report on the Army Appropriation Bill legislating General Wood out of office.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"F. C. H.," Los Angeles, Cal.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of the words 'patio' and 'pergola,' and also their derivation."

"Patio" is pronounced pa'ti-o (*a* as in *arm*, *i* as in *it*, *o* as in *no*). It is a Spanish word, meaning "the court of a house." "Pergola" is accented on the first syllable and the vowel sounds are *e* as in *over*, *o* as in *obey*, *a* as in *sofa*. This is a term that comes from the Italian language, in which it means "any arbor or close walk of boughs or vines."

"C. B. C.," Indianapolis, Ind.—(1) "When the word 'junior,' or its abbreviation, is used after a name, should it be capitalized? (2) What is the origin of the name 'Chevy Chase'?"

(1) A rule for the use of capital letters reads, "Every title attached to the name of a person begins with a capital letter," and, while it is true that "Junior" may not be considered an actual title, when it is used in this way it becomes an essential part of the name, and would be governed by the rule quoted.

(2) "Chevy Chase" is the subject and title of an old English ballad that describes a skirmish on the Scottish border and the chase of the Earl of Douglas among the "Chyviat Hyls" after Percy of Northumberland. The ballad has been preserved by Thomas Percy in his "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry."

"B. D.," Minneapolis, Minn.—"Is the construction of this sentence correct: 'The sun rolls blazing through the sky and can not find a cloud to cool his face with'; or should the order of words be as follows: 'The sun rolls blazing through the sky and can not find a cloud with which to cool his face'?"

Altho it is admissible and at times preferable to place the preposition at the end of a sentence (because that construction frequently adds force and vigor to the statement), in the sentence that you submit it does not seem desirable to depart from the general rule of placing the preposition before the word it governs, especially as the regular order in this instance is the smoothest. You will note that an accent falls rhythmically on every second syllable in this latter construction, and this is one of the reasons why the sentence is noticeably less smooth when the preposition is placed at the close. We do not state that either construction is incorrect, merely that the regular construction is preferable in this instance.

"G. D.," Lipscomb, Tex.—"Does the pronunciation of 'carbine' differ essentially from 'carbon,' on account of the 'long i' in the unaccented syllable? Does a long vowel in an unaccented syllable receive any more accent than a short vowel under the same conditions?"

If "carbine" receives the preferred pronunciation car'bain (*ai* as in *aisle*), it differs from the pronunciation of "carbon" in the quantity of the vowel sound in the second syllable, for it is a fundamental principle in pronunciation that short vowels "are regularly slightly shorter in actual quantity than a long vowel would be under the same conditions of position and stress." If "carbine" is given the alternative pronunciation car'bin (i as in tin), the unaccented vowel sounds in the two words would then be of equal quantity, for both would then be short. (This matter of quantity is of course distinct from the quality of the vowels, which refers to the sound values of the letters, for the sounds of the vowels differ in both instances.)

"G. G. W.," Cleveland, O.—"Please give the meaning of *Bhavagad Gita*, and also its correct pronunciation."

A literal translation of these Sanskrit words is "Song of the Blessed One." The title thus signifies the nature of the poem, which is "a philosophical treatise rhythmically recited by Krishna" (a Hindu deity). The pronunciation of the name is ba'ga-vat gi'ta (first a as in ask, the other three as in sofa; i as in marine).

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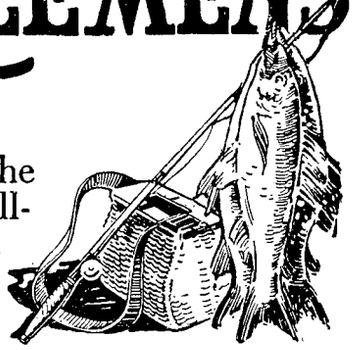

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